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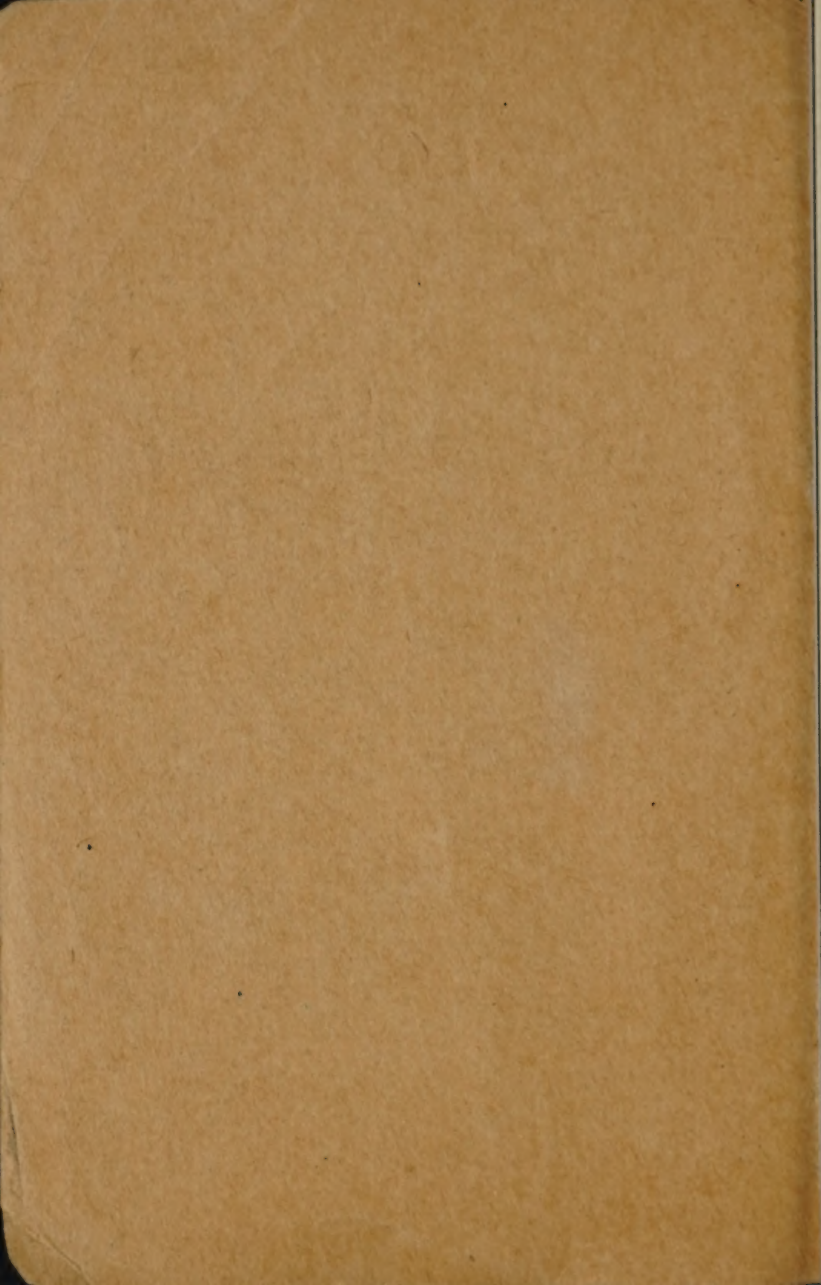
FM 22-5

WAR DEPARTMENT FIELD MANUAL

LEADERSHIP COURTESY AND DRILL

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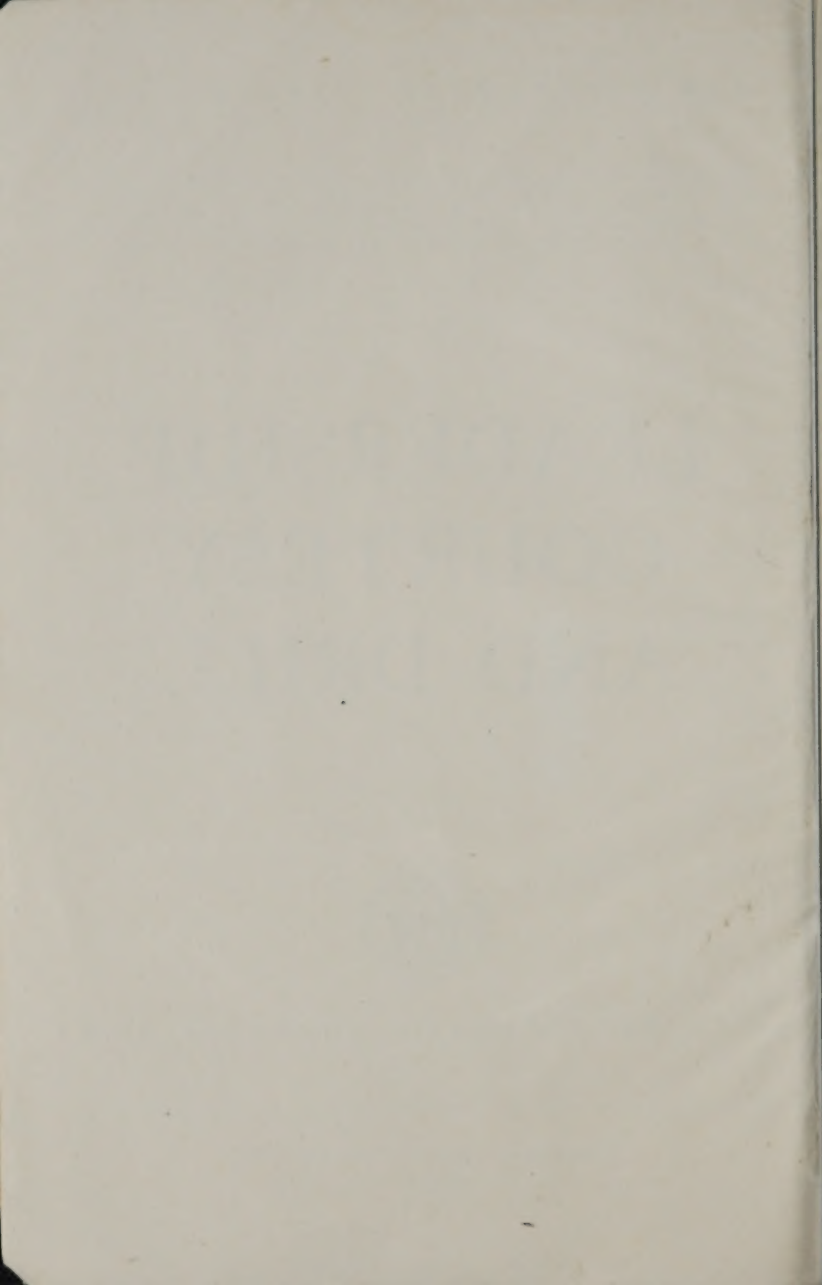
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LEADERSHIP COURTESY AND DRILL



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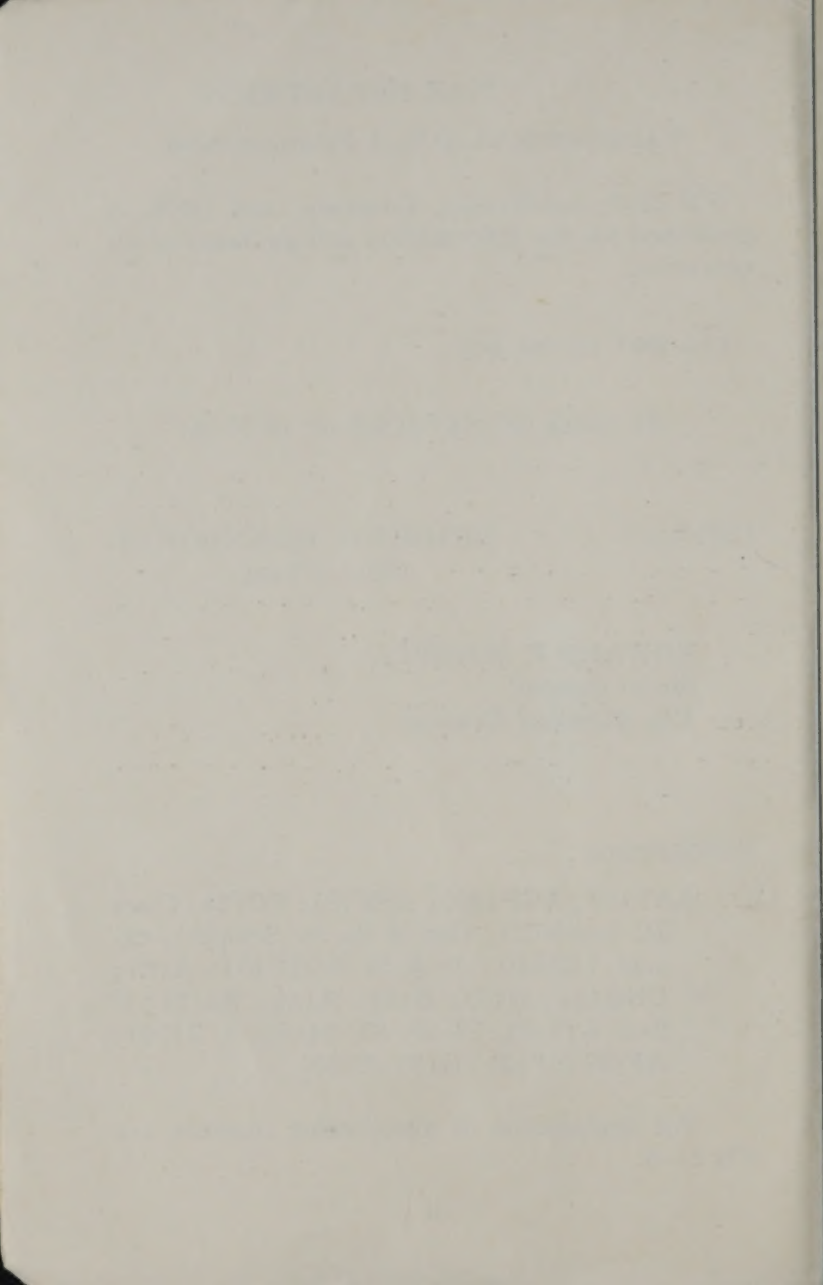
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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE. This manual is a guide for all military personnel in basic leadership, courtesy, and drill. It covers the qualities and responsibilities of the leader, salutes and honors, discipline, commands, steps and marchings, manual of arms, drill, ceremonies, combat formations, and signals.^{1,2}

¹ For military terms not defined in this manual, see TM 20-205; for list of training publications, see FM 21-6; for training films, film strips, and film bulletins, see FM 21-7; and for training aids, see FM 21-8.

² Using personnel should understand the use of the parentheses to indicate an alternate procedure, person, direction, or number, whichever is appropriate. *Example:* "Faces (moves)" indicates that a facing or a movement is made; "platoon leader (sergeant)" indicates the platoon leader or sergeant; "right (left)" indicates right or left; "third (fourth)" indicates third or fourth.

CHAPTER 2

MILITARY LEADERSHIP

Section I. GENERAL

2. INTRODUCTION. a. Throughout its history the Army of the United States has always nurtured patriotism and devotion to country, while teaching that honor, integrity, and the faithful performance of duty are to be valued above all personal advantage or advancement.

b. Our Army differs from all other armies. Racially we are not a homogeneous people and many of the characteristics which make our men potentially the best soldiers in the world may be, with faulty leadership, a possible source of military weakness.

c. As a people we have deliberately cultivated individual interest and independence—so-called rugged individualism of thought and of action. Our men are intelligent and resourceful to an unusual degree. These characteristics, these qualities, while distinctly American and the natural result of our democratic institutions, require vigorous and understanding leadership in all echelons of command.

3. BASIC ELEMENTS. Leadership is the art of influencing human behavior. The basic elements of military leadership are character, knowledge of men, and ability to instruct and lead others.

a. Character. The initial selection of leaders for our Army is based primarily on known qualities of character. This chapter describes ways and means of further developing the character of the leader.

b. Knowledge of men. Man is the fundamental instrument in war; other instruments may change but he remains relatively constant. Unless his behavior and elemental attributes are understood and appreciated, gross mistakes will be made in troop leading. A leader influences his men by his manner and by his actions. Since these attributes are largely controlled by his knowledge of the methods of handling men, a leader without adequate leadership experience still has much to learn.

c. Instruction. The leader instructs his men. First of all, he must know his subject thoroughly and completely. Experienced leaders prepare themselves in advance for every task. This purposeful preparation, with its resulting power of quick and sound decision, is the keystone to effective training and successful leadership. The leader should not bluff—the men will sense it immediately. It is much better to admit lack of knowledge of the subject in question, and then take steps to acquire the information and regain the prestige lost through faulty preparation. The leader must always remember that he and his men are members of the same team; consequently he does not “talk down” to them, but explains in terms and illustrations suitable to their complete understanding. A military unit trains on the same principle as any team. Each man must know his

job; there must be perfect teamwork and there must be good substitutes available when replacements are needed. Intelligent, thorough, and painstaking instruction is required to achieve this goal.

4. LEADERSHIP AND COMMAND. **a.** A military commander is vested with a high degree of authority. This authority extends into matters normally considered individual and personal, such as the eating of food, the care and manner of wearing clothing, health habits, morale, and other elements of character and behavior—matters which directly or indirectly affect the lives of the individuals under his command.

b. A military commander deserves to be called a “leader” when his subordinates obey his commands because they have confidence in him, rather than because they fear the consequences of disobedience.

c. These two functions, the authority to command and the obligation to lead, are so interwoven that they cannot be considered separately. However, in moving down the chain of command to closer personal relationship between superior and subordinate, there is a gradual shifting of emphasis from command to leadership, so that while the commander of a battalion or company is referred to as “commander,” the commander of a platoon, section, or squad is referred to as “leader.”

5. MORALE. Morale is the mental attitude assumed by the man or men to Army life and every-

thing associated with it. Good morale is indicated by a positive drive on the part of the men, a push beyond that which is expected, and an eagerness and enthusiasm concerning the leader's desires. Sound psychology and long experience indicate that the American soldier responds best to leadership which appeals to his pride in himself and his organization. The leader must, therefore, make every effort to build up the pride and self-respect of the men by laying emphasis on the proud traditions of the soldier in general and of their organization in particular. He must train them so that they can, as a team, accomplish increasingly difficult tasks in a manner of which they can be proud. The men must never be allowed to forget that they carry the badge of their unit and their country, and that those who see them regard them not as individuals but as representatives of the unit whose insignia they wear. If they appear smart, alert, and efficient, the comment will be not so much "that is a good soldier" as, "that is a good outfit."

6. DISCIPLINE. **a.** Discipline, in a military sense, is the state of order and obedience among military personnel resulting from training.

b. Military discipline must not be a cowed state of subservience. The sort of obedience to be developed in a subordinate is an intelligent, willing obedience rather than one based solely on habit or fear. Habit plays its part and is one of the chief objectives of drill. Fear of punishment also may be used, but only as a powerful means of reminding the petty offender that such actions

are against the interests of the group, or of eliminating entirely the contamination of the few incorrigibles. American qualities of initiative and resourcefulness function best when obedience is inspired by an understanding of the objective and by loyalty to a cause, a leader, or a team. Obedience of this sort functions whether the leader is present or not. It pervades the life of the soldier from the courtesies of daily association to the assault on the battlefield. It wins battles.

c. Mass discipline and morale are essential qualities for securing cohesive action and for insuring that singleness of purpose which alone can triumph over the seemingly impossible conditions of war. The successful leader will teach his men to recognize and face fear, because fear is the enemy of discipline and morale. Fear unchecked will lead to panic, and a unit that panics is no longer a disciplined unit but a mob. There is no sane person who is altogether without fear, but with good discipline and high morale, all will face danger, if not willingly, at least stoically, because of their ingrained sentiments of duty, of courage, and of loyalty, and because of their sense of pride in their country, in their unit, and in themselves; in other words, because of their *esprit de corps*.

d. The necessity for discipline is never fully comprehended by the soldier until he has undergone the experience of battle, and even then he may lack a basis of comparison—the contrast between the grimly efficient combat action of a disciplined unit and the shameful failure and probable disintegration of one which lacks that intangible quality. However, it is not only during

battle itself that discipline and leadership will be necessary for the maintenance of morale. The first test may come during the long and trying periods of training, of marching here and there without evident purpose, but the greatest tests will surely come during the periods of reaction after battle, and of boredom and dull routine when the unit is employed on nonhazardous duty. At such times the stimulation of excitement will be absent and morale will depend largely on leadership. A high standard of discipline must be imposed. The men must be exercised both mentally and physically, and the leader must be energetic in insuring the comfort of his men and in arranging for their welfare.

e. True discipline should be based on mental, moral, and physical training designed to insure that all respond to the will of the commander, even though he is not present. Drill is the foundation of disciplinary training; it compels the habit of obedience and stimulates the feeling of corporate strength as the unit moves together as one man. The strictest obedience and formality on parade can and should be combined with real friendship and understanding off parade. Nevertheless, the first essential of discipline training is example, and no man who is himself undisciplined can claim the moral right to discipline others. The leader must therefore be faultless in conduct and punctilious in the performance of all duties. Discipline in a leader includes the discipline expected of a soldier, plus the willingness to accept full responsibility for the condition and conduct of his unit.

f. The object of punishment is reform or the elimination of those unfit to serve in the team. When necessary, the leader should punish promptly and justly, after fair warning. The punishment must be governed by the Articles of War and should be fitting to the offense and to the individual, considering his age, length of service, and personal characteristics. In administering punishment, the leader must remain calm, impersonal, and dignified. He must never humiliate a subordinate in the presence of others when it can be avoided. In administering a rebuke, the leader must appeal to the subordinate's pride in himself and point the way to atonement, being sure to indicate that the misconduct reflects unfavorably on the organization.

g. Discipline is maintained in much the same manner as it is attained. There is not and should not be a sharply defined line of demarcation between the two. Common sense, good judgment, fairness and justice, high morale, pride, and responsibility contribute as much to maintaining discipline as to attaining it.

Section II. QUALITIES OF THE LEADER

7. GENERAL. A leader is self-confident and commands his subordinates. He is not arrogant, nor does he look down upon subordinates as inferiors lacking in intelligence, in self-respect, or in the desire to do their share. The leader must possess the soldierly qualities of obedience, loyalty, neat-

ness, precision, self-control, endurance, courage, and coolness in the face of danger in a sufficiently high degree to be a fitting example to his men. Mutual respect and loyalty are essential in a team.

8. EXPERIENCE. Successful practical experience gives the leader confidence in himself and inspires it in his men. Intelligence and knowledge derived from the experience of others may serve as substitutes initially, but handling men is an art developed through experience. It is the duty of all leaders to afford their subordinates opportunities to practice leadership, and to encourage subordinate leaders to solve their own problems by giving them maximum responsibility for their units, subject only to necessary supervision. Inexperienced leaders may ask the advice of their superiors, experienced subordinates, and other experienced leaders, but they should not depend on others to make their decisions for them. The decisions and the responsibility should be theirs alone.

9. RELATIONSHIP WITH SUBORDINATES. **a.** The leader should adopt a sensible and natural attitude in dealing with his subordinates. It is always a grave mistake for a leader to try to gain popularity by undue familiarity, coddling, or currying favor, because it is an inescapable fact that intimate association between leaders and those they lead tends to destroy discipline and lower prestige. In the interests of good discipline, officers are required to wear a distinctive uniform, to live apart from the men, and to confine their social contacts in the Army to other officers. This age-old distinc-

tion prevails in all armies. Enlisted men understand and appreciate the reasons and necessities which prevent undue familiarity with their leaders and have little but contempt for the officer or soldier who, forgetting his own place, deliberately crosses the dividing line reserved for the other. The wise leader will walk the thin line between friendship and familiarity, and at the same time be parent, brother, and father-confessor to his men. It has been said that "a good leader has the patience of *Job*, the loyalty of *Jonathan*, and *Martha's* willingness to serve." However, this is never a one-sided relationship, because experience has shown that if the leader will take care of his men, they'll take care of him.

b. It is important that a commander keep himself accessible at all times to the men of his unit. Thoughtful consideration must be given to complaints. The man who makes a complaint thinks he has suffered an injustice. If he has, the fault should be remedied; if not, his faulty impressions should be corrected at once. In this way no grievances, real or imaginary, will be allowed to develop.

10. DECISIVENESS, INITIATIVE, RESOURCEFULNESS.

a. The unexpected is always a test of leadership. The ability to grasp the facts in a situation quickly and to initiate prompt intelligent action is invaluable. A clear understanding of the objective to be attained will usually guide a leader to a sound decision.

b. Decisiveness is of great importance. Indecision, or hasty decisions which must be changed,

destroy confidence. Stubborn adherence to faulty decisions creates resentment, while frank admission of error with prompt corrective action inspires respect and confidence.

c. In some situations, action may be necessary which is beyond the scope of the leader's authority or contrary to his orders. In such circumstances, he reports the situation to his superior with his recommendations, or, when the urgency warrants it, takes action himself and reports his actions to his superior as soon as possible. Soldiers unite quickly behind a leader who meets a new and unexpected situation with prompt action.

d. New situations and absence of means due to enemy action or other cause demand resourcefulness in a leader. Military supply, organization, and training are designed to meet all normally expected situations, but sometimes fail under combat conditions. Inactivity or passive acceptance of an unsatisfactory situation because of lack of normal means or ways of dealing with it are never justified.

11. THOUGHTFULNESS. Thoughtfulness includes the forethought essential to planning and such qualities in relations with others as courtesy, consideration, sympathy, and understanding.

a. Proper planning is essential to the success of any mission, whether in training or in combat. The welfare of the men is an important element in all plans, second only to the accomplishment of the mission.

b. Courtesy is discussed in chapter 3.

c. A leader's consideration for his men, like the spirit of obedience, is ever present. It reveals itself in many little ways, such as letting them be at ease during explanations at drill, insuring that they get hot meals on marches or in combat, taking advantage of lulls to let them rest or sleep, commending work well done, and understanding and discussing with them their points of view and their individual problems.

d. Sympathy should be intelligent. It should not encourage men to shirk, feel sorry for themselves, or rebel. It should not produce that familiarity which breeds contempt or lack of respect. It should not blind the leader or his men to the realization that orders must be obeyed even when the reasons for them are not understood, that hardships are to be expected and must be endured, and that the *impossible* may have to be attempted and achieved.

12. JUSTICE AND IMPARTIALITY. a. Everyone resents injustice and favoritism. In assigning duties, recognizing merit, granting privileges, or awarding punishment, the leader must be just and impartial. He must be accessible, willing to listen to and investigate complaints, and prompt in taking corrective action when necessary.

b. Commendation is more effective than criticism, but indiscriminate praise reduces the value of commendation, and failure to point out faults is unjust. An incompetent subordinate should be removed, but the leader should not condemn him until he has pointed out his errors to him and given him a chance to correct them, unless it is

clearly obvious that to do otherwise would threaten the success of a unit's mission.

c. To accept slipshod performance as satisfactory is to court disaster in battle. Likewise, to accept willing, competent performance without recognizing it with commendation or other reward is a serious neglect that ultimately produces discouragement and destroys that willingness which is an essential element of obedience.

13. ADDITIONAL QUALITIES. a. There are other positive qualities which create respect. These are honesty, truthfulness, decency, dependability, and sincerity. Possession of these create self-reliance and engender self-respect. Many attributes, such as sincerity, enthusiasm, friendliness, and good humor, are invaluable to a leader; these should be natural and not forced or exaggerated. If not inherent, they can be acquired over a period of time by observation of others and thoughtful application of the results of this observation to one's needs.

b. Dissolute habits must be avoided and undesirable traits of character must be corrected. Immorality, obscenity, drunkenness, gambling, and continued indebtedness undermine morale fiber and destroy the will as well as being outward indications of self-degradation. Ridicule, sarcasm, and insulting remarks create resentment and should never be employed. Surliness and uncontrolled anger indicate lack of poise and self-control, often concealing inability and lack of knowledge.

Section III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LEADER

14. GENERAL. The manner in which a leader fulfills his responsibilities is the measure of his success. These responsibilities are twofold, comprising the accomplishment of his mission and his duty to his men.

a. The primary responsibility of a leader is the accomplishment of the mission which is assigned him by his superiors. Everything else in the military service, even the welfare of the men, is subordinated to it.

b. No individual is fully prepared to undertake his assigned duties until he understands the mission and the part he is to play in accomplishing it. To provide this orientation is a constantly recurring obligation to all leaders in every stage of training and combat.

c. When things go wrong in his unit, the leader is loyal to his men and accepts full responsibility without attempting to evade it through excusing himself or blaming a subordinate. Likewise, when transmitting orders from his superiors, the leader is loyal to them and does not curry favor with his men by indicating that he is issuing the orders against his will. If he is the real leader of his unit, the orders he issues, no matter where they originated, become his orders to be enforced with all the authority he can exert.

d. A superior should demand this sense of responsibility in subordinate commanders and leaders and should encourage it whenever possible by exercising his authority through them and refraining from intervening openly in the exercise

of their authority, or doing anything to discredit them in the eyes of their men.

e. Responsibility for his organization requires that the leader constantly check to see that his orders are carried out and, where necessary, that corrections are made at once. Every individual should be trained and encouraged to avoid the inertia which leads to an assumption that orders have been properly executed.

15. TRAINING. a. It is preferable that training be conducted by the leader who is going to lead the team in combat.

b. For economy in time, and in the absence of experienced leaders, competent specialists may be used as instructors. In such cases, the leader acts as an assistant instructor and leader in the applicatory phases of such training. He prepares himself by study and application. He does not bluff or try to evade legitimate questions. He may not know all the answers, but he should be able to get them for his men.

c. Since training is preparation for battle, it must be realistic, practical, and as similar as possible to the battle situations the personnel are expected to meet. It must be sufficiently arduous to develop the necessary qualities of stamina and obedience under adverse conditions.

d. For principles and methods of training, see FM 21-5 and TM 21-250.

16. COMBAT. a. Success in combat depends primarily upon the actions of individuals and small-unit leaders, once they have been committed to

action. It is then that training, good discipline, and high morale pay dividends, and leadership proves its worth.

b. The leader gives his team its mission and a simple plan for achieving it. He places himself where he can control the team as a whole or that part of it which is making the principle effort. He requests necessary support and keeps his superior, and leaders of those units adjacent to his, informed of the situation. As new situations develop, he initiates action to handle them.

c. Although he does not expose himself needlessly, thoughts of his own safety are subordinated to concern for his mission and his men. His presence and the force of his personality and example should assure the successful accomplishment of the mission.

d. After combat, the leader concerns himself with the reorganization of his team and the application in training of lessons learned in combat. He insures the care of the wounded, takes care of the effects of those who have been killed, sees that merit is recognized and rewarded, devises activity to maintain morale, and in other thoughtful ways shows his appreciation of loyal service and insures that the team is ready for continued duty.

17. ASSIGNMENTS. In assigning individuals to duties, in making promotions, and in other matters involving the selection of individuals for work or rewards, the principle of justice must govern.

a. Duties and privileges that all share must be assigned on a roster basis except when it is de-

sired to reward outstanding service or to punish misbehavior.

b. Special assignments and promotions must be based on the character and capabilities of the individual and the requirements of the position. Due consideration should be given to length of service as well as ability, provided that the service has been honorable and the individual is competent to handle the assignment. The recommendation of the leader under whom the appointee will serve directly should be considered, but individuals in other teams who may be more deserving should not be overlooked. Initially, assignments may be tentative, contingent upon successful performance of the duties involved, but they must be carefully made in order to spare the appointees the embarrassment of failure and demotion. Similar considerations should govern recommendations for attendance at officers' candidate schools, and other schools.

c. Blocking of promotions and other opportunities for individuals in order to retain their services in the team ultimately results in lowered morale unless opportunity for equivalent reward exists within the team. The leader has responsibilities not only to his own team, but also to the individuals in his team and to the larger team of which he is only a part. Through training and rotation of assignments, the leader must provide that suitable replacements are ready at all times to substitute for himself and all subordinate leaders and specialists in the team. The interests of the service as a whole must govern.

d. In receiving replacements, the leader concerns himself with learning their individual capabilities, assigning them to suitable duties, and orienting them as members of the team.

18. THE WELFARE OF THE MEN. Next to his mission, the welfare of his men is a leader's most important responsibility because of its effect on their morale and their consequent ability to perform the mission. All commanders and leaders must interest themselves in all matters affecting the welfare of their men, including mess, adequate clothing and equipment, health and sanitation, recreation and entertainment, and personal problems. The measures to be used include planning, procurement and distribution of necessary supplies, training, frequent inspections, and corrective measures, which may include disciplinary action.

a. Food must be well prepared and fairly apportioned, special efforts being made to insure that the men get the best possible, even under the most adverse conditions. The storing of food, the health and cleanliness of kitchen workers, the control of flies, the disposal of wastes, and the cleansing of utensils and other equipment are matters of strict daily supervision.

b. Clothing must fit properly, must be properly worn and cared for, and promptly salvaged and replaced when no longer usable. Care of equipment must be stressed as a necessary means of conserving national resources and government property, and as a habit which will insure dependable functioning under battle conditions when failure may prove costly.

c. The sick-call and venereal rate are indications of a unit's efficiency. Sanitary conditions in kitchens, mess halls, sleeping quarters, wash rooms, latrines, and other sources of infection must be watched carefully. Instruction in health habits, provision of the means for protecting health, and insistence on development of proper habits are equally important, especially under campaign conditions. Constant vigilance and frequent inspections are necessary.

d. Wholesome recreation and entertainment must be provided, especially that which encourages active participation, physical development, and the team spirit.

e. Furloughs and passes must be granted impartially and as freely as the situation permits.

f. Consideration and, when possible, help must be given in dealing with personal problems. Young men away from home for the first time, and others also, may need unsolicited advice and protection against harmful influences. The taking out of insurance, saving of money, and other personal matters may become subjects of advice.

g. The spirit behind the leader's interest must be one of genuine helpfulness and thoughtfulness. In matters involving the proper care of government property, protection of health, and fitness of the soldier to perform his assigned duties, stern measures are taken, if necessary.

CHAPTER 3

MILITARY COURTESY

19. GENERAL. a. Courtesy is the expression of consideration for others. It pays the largest returns for the least effort of anything one can do. In military life, where individuals are required to live and work together more intimately than in civilian life and where cooperative effort is all-important, courtesy is of vital importance in promoting coordination and developing a proper *esprit de corps*.

b. Courtesy is shown to all, to juniors as well as to seniors. The courtesy shown a senior is a recognition of the responsibility and authority of his position. That shown a junior acknowledges the essential part he plays as a member of the military team.

c. The methods of expressing military courtesy are distinctive and precise. Slovenly, grudging, or perfunctory display of these methods is discourteous.

d. The courtesy which marks military ceremonies has a profound meaning. A salute to the flag is a declaration of loyalty to the United States and to the principles of liberty and justice on which the Nation was founded. When a military man presents arms at retreat or salutes a senior, it is a recognition of the organized authority of the Nation, as represented by the Army, which is charged with its protection.

20. SALUTES. The most important of all military courtesies is the salute. This is because it is at once the most obvious and the most used. The manner of executing the salute is an indication of the individual's attitude toward his duties as a military man and the state of training and morale in the unit of which he is a member. Executed willingly and smartly, it indicates pride in himself and his unit and confidence in his ability to perform his military duties well. A sloppy, grudging salute indicates neglect or ignorance of his duties, lack of confidence in his ability to perform them, lack of pride in the military team of which he is a member, a stubborn, defiant spirit unsuited to cooperate with others in a common effort, or some similar deficiency which marks him as a poor soldier and his unit as a poor unit from which the best results cannot be expected in combat.

21. GENERAL RULES AND DEFINITIONS IN REGARD TO SALUTING. **a.** All persons in the military service are required to salute when they meet and recognize persons entitled to the salute, the junior saluting first. (For exceptions, see **f** and **g** below and par. 23.)

b. Those persons entitled to the salute are:

(1) Commissioned officers (both male and female) of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

(2) Members of the Army Nurse Corps and Navy Nurse Corps, and other female personnel in grades corresponding to those of commissioned officers.

(3) Warrant officers and flight officers.

(4) Commissioned officers of Allied Nations. It is also customary to salute officers of friendly foreign countries when recognized as such.

c. For saluting distance and the manner of executing the hand and rifle salutes, see paragraphs 61 and 84.

d. A salute is returned by all officers entitled to it, unless they are in formation. (See par. 25a.) The salute must never be rendered in a casual or perfunctory manner, nor with pipe, cigar, or cigarette held in the mouth or in the right hand. It is rendered only at a halt or a walk. If running, a person comes to a walk before saluting; a mounted person at a trot or gallop comes to the walk to salute. Salutes are exchanged whether individuals are covered or uncovered.

e. The salute is rendered but *once* if the senior remains in the immediate vicinity and no conversation takes place. If a conversation takes place, the junior again salutes the senior on departing or when the senior leaves.

f. In making reports, the person making the report salutes first, regardless of rank. An example of this is the case of a battalion commander making a report to the regimental adjutant during a ceremony.

g. Exceptions to the general rule prescribing the salute are indicated in specific rules given in subsequent paragraphs. In general, one does *not* salute when—

(1) Standing to horse or leading a horse.

(2) At work. (See par. 26b.)

(3) Indoors, except when reporting to a senior or when on duty as a sentinel or guard. (See pars. 22 and 24.)

(4) Carrying articles with both hands or being otherwise so occupied as to make saluting impracticable.

(5) The rendition of the salute is obviously inappropriate, as for example: A person in a fast-moving vehicle and one dismounted are not required to exchange salutes because recognition is usually not possible, except when the vehicle is clearly marked to indicate the presence of an officer.

(6) A prisoner.

h. In any case not covered by specific instructions, or in case of reasonable doubt, the salute will be rendered.

i. The term "outdoors" is construed to include such buildings as drill halls, riding halls, gymnasiums, and other roofed inclosures used for drill or exercise of troops. Theater marquees, covered walks, and other shelters open on the sides to the weather, are also considered "outdoors." "Indoors" includes offices, hallways, kitchens, orderly rooms, recreation rooms, washrooms, squad rooms, etc. The expression "under arms" means carrying the arms, or having them attached to the person by sling, holster, or other means. In the absence of arms, it refers to the equipment pertaining directly to the arm, such as cartridge belt, pistol holster, or automatic rifle belt.

22. REPORTING TO AN OFFICER. The salute is always rendered by a junior on reporting to a senior. He will also salute at the termination of the interview or upon leaving.

a. Reporting indoors, unarmed. (1) When reporting to an officer in his office, a soldier removes his headdress, knocks, and enters when told to do so. Upon entering, he halts about two paces from the officer, salutes, and says: "Sir, reports to," using names and grades. For example, "Sir, Private Jones reports to Captain Smith" or "Sir, Private Jones reports to the company commander." (See fig. 10.) The salute is held until the completion of the formal report, when the senior returns the salute. After the formal report, the conversation is carried on in the first and third person. When the business is completed, the soldier salutes, executes about face when the salute has been returned, and departs.

(2) An enlisted man desiring to speak to his company commander will normally obtain the first sergeant's permission to do so. When reporting to his commanding officer, he says: "Sir, Private Jones has the first sergeant's permission to speak to the company commander."

b. Reporting indoors under arms. When the soldier is under arms (see par. 21i), the procedure described in **a** above is followed, except that the headdress is not removed. When carrying a rifle, the soldier enters with the rifle at the trail, halts, and renders the rifle salute at order arms. Otherwise, the hand salute is given.

c. Reporting outdoors. The procedure is the same as described in **a** and **b** above, except that the

headdress is not removed and the soldier armed with the rifle may, in approaching the officer, carry it at the trail or at right shoulder arms. He executes the rifle salute at the order or at right shoulder arms.

d. Reporting for pay. A soldier reporting for pay answers "Here" when his name is called, salutes the officer making payment, counts his money as it is placed before him, picks it up, and leaves the room without again saluting the officer making payment. The officer making payment does not return the salute.

23. SALUTING IN VEHICLES. a. Drivers of motor vehicles salute only when the vehicle is at a halt.

b. Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles salute only when halted and both hands are not required for control of the team.

c. Any individual in a vehicle, other than the driver, renders the hand salute whenever recognition is possible, whether the vehicle is halted or in motion. (See par. 21g (5).) In case a detail is riding in a vehicle, the individual in charge renders the hand salute for the entire detail.

d. Salutes are not rendered in public conveyances.

24. SALUTING ON GUARD DUTY. a. In garrison, sentinels posted with a rifle salute by presenting arms after first halting and facing the music, person, or colors. During hours for challenging, the first salute is rendered as soon as the officer has been duly recognized and advanced. (See FM 26-5.)

b. A sentinel armed with a pistol or carbine salutes with the hand salute except during challenging hours. When challenging, he does not salute, but executes raise pistol (port arms) and retains that position until the challenged party has departed.

c. A sentinel in conversation with an officer does not interrupt the conversation to salute another officer, but if the officer with whom the sentinel is conversing salutes a senior, the sentinel also salutes.

d. A prison guard armed with a rifle executes the rifle salute.

e. A sentinel on post or a guard on duty salutes whether outdoors or indoors.

f. No salute is rendered by a guard when saluting would interfere with the proper performance of his duty.

25. SALUTING IN GROUPS. a. **In formation.** Individuals in formation do not salute or return salutes except at the command PRESENT ARMS. The individual in charge salutes and acknowledges salutes for the whole formation. Commanders of organizations or detachments which are not a part of a larger formation salute officers of higher grades by bringing the organization or detachment to attention before saluting. When in the field under campaign or simulated campaign conditions, the organization or detachment is not brought to attention. An individual in formation at ease or at rest comes to attention when addressed by a person superior to him in rank.

b. Not in formation. On the approach of an officer superior in rank, a group of individuals not in formation is called to attention by the first person noticing him, and all come smartly to attention and salute. Individuals participating in games and members of details at work do not salute. The individual in charge of a work detail, if not actively engaged, salutes or acknowledges salutes for the whole detail. A unit resting alongside of a road does not come to attention upon the approach of an officer. However, if the officer addresses an individual or group, they come to attention and remain at attention (unless otherwise ordered) until the termination of the conversation, at which time they salute the officer.

26. OTHER COURTESIES TO INDIVIDUALS. a. When an officer enters a room or tent, officers junior to the one who enters and enlisted men present will uncover (if unarmed) and stand at attention until the officer directs otherwise or leaves the room. When more than one person is present, the first to perceive the officer commands: **ATTENTION** in a sufficiently loud and clear tone.

b. When an officer enters a room or a tent used as an office, workshop, or recreation room, those at work or play therein are not required to come to attention unless addressed by him. A junior, when addressed by a senior, comes to attention, except in the transaction of routine business between individuals at work.

c. When an officer enters an enlisted men's mess the group is called to "at ease" by the first person noticing him. The first sergeant, mess sergeant,

first cook, or other person in charge will report to the officer. Men seated at meals will remain seated at ease and continue eating, unless the officer directs otherwise. An individual directly addressed ceases to eat and sits at attention until the conversation is ended.

d. When accompanying a senior, a junior walks or rides on his left, except when accompanying a senior during inspection of troops.

e. In entering an automobile or a small boat, the junior goes first and others follow in inverse order of rank; in leaving an automobile or a small boat, the senior goes first and others follow in order of rank. (See par. 32.)

f. Military custom requires that intermediate commanders be informed of instructions issued to their subordinates by higher commanders.

g. Customs of the service prescribe other courtesies among officers, such as official calls and courtesies at mess and social functions. As these vary in different commands and under varying circumstances, information on local customs and the wishes of the commander should be obtained from the adjutant of the command.

27. HONORS TO THE "NATIONAL ANTHEM" OR "TO THE COLOR" ("STANDARD"). a. **Outdoors.** Whenever and wherever the *National Anthem* or *To the Color* is played (not in formation)—

(1) At the first note, all dismounted personnel present will face the music, stand at attention, and render the prescribed salute, except that at the "Escort of the Color" or at "Retreat" they will face toward the color or flag. The position of

salute will be retained until the last note of the music is sounded.

(2) Those mounted on animals will halt and render the salute mounted. Individuals leading animals or standing to horse will stand at attention but will not salute.

(3) Vehicles in motion will be brought to a halt. Persons riding in a passenger car or on a motorcycle will dismount and salute as directed in (1) above. Occupants of other types of military vehicles remain seated at attention in the vehicle, the individual in charge of each vehicle dismounting and rendering the hand salute. Tank or armored car commanders salute from the vehicle.

(4) The above marks of respect are shown the National Anthem of any friendly country when played upon official occasions.

b. Indoors. When the *National Anthem* is played indoors, officers and enlisted personnel will stand at attention and face the music or the flag if one is present. They will not salute unless under arms.

28. OTHER HONORS. a. To colors. Military personnel passing an uncased color (standard) salute at 6 paces distance and hold the salute until they have passed 6 paces beyond it. Similarly, when an uncased color (standard) passes by, they salute when it is 6 paces away and hold the salute until it has passed 6 paces beyond them. Small flags carried by individuals are not saluted.

b. Personal honors. When personal honors are rendered, officers and enlisted personnel present, not in formation, salute at the first note of the

music and hold the salute until the completion of the ruffles, flourishes, and march. (See pars. 205 and 214.) When the cannon salute is rendered, individuals who are members of the official party and others in the immediate vicinity will conform to the actions of the person being honored. A cannon salute to the Nation requires no individual action.

c. Military funerals. Military personnel will salute during the passing of a caisson or hearse bearing the remains in a funeral procession. Those attending a military funeral in their individual capacity or as honorary pallbearers will uncover or salute as prescribed in paragraph 219f.

29. UNCOVERING. Officers and enlisted men *under arms* uncover only when—

a. Seated as a member of or in attendance on a court or board. Sentinels guarding prisoners do not uncover.

b. Entering places of divine worship.

c. Indoors when not on duty.

d. In attendance at an official reception.

30. TITLES. a. General. All military and naval personnel are addressed in official correspondence by their full titles.

b. Army. In conversations and unofficial correspondence, military personnel are addressed as follows:

(1) All general officers.....“General”

(2) Colonels and lieutenant colonels. “Colonel”

(3) Majors“Major”

- (4) Captains "Captain"
- (5) All lieutenants "Lieutenant"
- (6) All chaplains "Chaplain"
- (7) Army nurses "Nurse"
- (8) Cadets "Mister"
- (9) Warrant officers "Mister"
- (10) All sergeants
and technicians 1 to 4 "Sergeant"
- (11) Corporals and technicians 5.. "Corporal"
- (12) Privates and Privates, first class
"Private Jones" or "Jones."

When the name is not known, a private may be addressed as "Soldier."

(13) Except when in the presence of troops, senior officers frequently address juniors as "Smith" or "Jones," but this does not give the junior the privilege of addressing the senior in any other way than by his proper title. By the same token, officers of the same grade generally address one another by their last names. The courtesy and respect for others which govern gentlemen are expected to prevail at all times.

c. United States Navy. In conversations and unofficial correspondence, naval officers are addressed as follows:

- (1) All Admirals "Admiral"
- (2) Commodores "Commodore"
- (3) Captains "Captain"

Note. Any officer in command of a ship, regardless of size or class, while exercising such command, is addressed as "Captain."

- (4) Commander "Commander"
- (5) Lieutenant commanders,
lieutenants, ensigns, and
midshipmen "Mister"
- (6) All chaplains "Chaplain"
- (7) All medical officers "Doctor"
- (8) In referring to or introducing captains in the Navy, it is customary to add after the name, "of the Navy," since the grade of captain in the Navy corresponds to the grade of colonel in the Army.

d. Relative rank between officers of the Army and the Navy. (1) General of the army with admiral of the fleet.

- (2) General with admiral.
- (3) Lieutenant general with vice admiral.
- (4) Major general with rear admiral.
- (5) Brigadier general with commodore.
- (6) Colonel with captain.
- (7) Lieutenant colonel with commander.
- (8) Major with lieutenant commander.
- (9) Captain with lieutenant.
- (10) First lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade).
- (11) Second lieutenant with ensign.
- (12) Chief warrant officer with commissioned warrant officer.
- (13) Warrant officer junior grade and flight officer with warrant officer.

31. OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF GRADE. a. Army. Insignia of grade are worn on the garrison cap, on the shoulder loops of coats, and on the shirt collar when a coat is not worn. (See fig. 1.) Majors'



GENERAL OF
THE ARMY



GENERAL
(SILVER)



LT. GENERAL
(SILVER)



MAJ. GENERAL
(SILVER)



BRIG. GENERAL
(SILVER)



COLONEL
(SILVER)



LT. COLONEL
(SILVER)



MAJOR
(GOLD)



CAPTAIN
(SILVER)



FIRST LIEUTENANT
(SILVER)



SECOND LIEUTENANT
(GOLD)



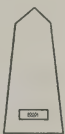
CHIEF WARRANT
OFFICER



WARRANT OFFICER
JUNIOR GRADE



FLIGHT OFFICER



CHIEF WARRANT
OFFICER (MARINE)

Figure 1. Officer's insignia of grade, Army and Marine Corps.

and second lieutenants' insignia are of gold. Warrant officers' insignia are of brown enamel and gold. Flight officers' insignia are of blue enamel and gold. All other insignia of grade are of silver.

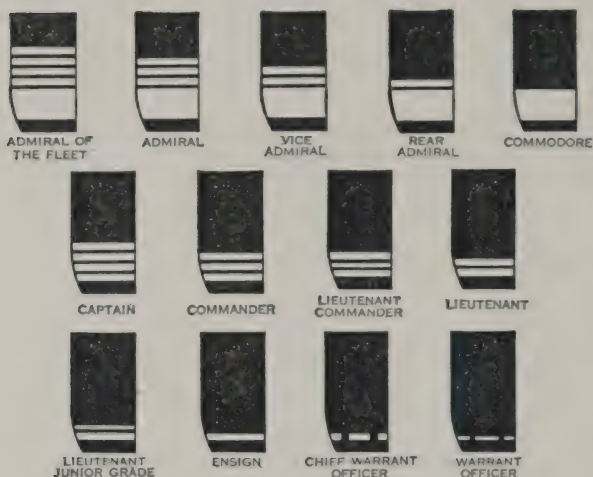


Figure 2. Sleeve ornamentation, Naval and Coast Guard Officers.

b. Navy. Insignia of grade are various combinations of stripes of gold lace worn on the sleeve of the blue uniform and on the shoulders of the white uniform and the overcoat. (See fig. 2.) For chief warrant officers and warrant officers, the stripe is broken and alternately blue and gold. The

gold star or other device worn above the stripes is the insignia of corps (branch). On the white uniform and overcoat the shoulder marks are replicas of those worn on the sleeve of the blue uniform except for commodores and admirals, whose shoulder marks are covered with gold lace and have on them a silver fouled anchor and one to five silver stars, the number of stars indicating the grade as in the Army. When the coat is not worn, naval officers wear on shirt collars insignia of grade similar to their Army equivalents.

c. Marine Corps. Insignia of grade are similar to the Army insignia except for warrant officers. (See fig. 1.) Chief warrant officers' insignia are of gold and blue enamel.

d. Coast Guard. Coast Guard insignia of grade are similar to Navy insignia. (See fig. 2.) The shield of the Union appearing above the stripes indicates the Coast Guard service.

32. VISITS TO WAR VESSELS. **a.** A vessel of war will be approached and boarded by commissioned officers and visitors in their company by the starboard (right) side and gangway; all other persons will use the port (left) gangway. The commanding officer of the ship may alter this rule, if expedient. Commissioned officers boarding a vessel of war will board in order of rank; when leaving, they will depart in inverse order of rank.

b. For order and precedence in entering and leaving a small boat, see paragraph 26e.

c. An officer paying a boarding visit to a vessel of war or transport is met at the gangway by the officer of the deck.

d. The salutes to be exchanged upon boarding and leaving a vessel of war are prescribed below and conform to regulations of the United States Navy. All members of the Army visiting a vessel of war will conform.

(1) All officers and men, whenever reaching the quarter-deck either from a boat, from a gangway, from the shore, or from another part of the ship, will salute the national ensign at the stern of the ship. In making this salute, which will be entirely distinct from the salute to the officer of the deck, the person making it will stop at the top of the gangway or upon arriving on the quarterdeck, face the stern, and render the salute, after which the officer of the deck will be saluted. In leaving the quarter-deck, the same salutes will be rendered in reverse order. The officer of the deck returns both salutes in each case and requires that they be properly made.

(2) The commanding officer of the ship will clearly define the limits of the quarter-deck; it will embrace so much of the main or other appropriate deck as may be necessary for the proper conduct of official and ceremonial functions. When the quarter-deck so designated is forward and at a considerable distance from the stern, the salute to the national ensign prescribed in (1) above, will not be rendered by officers and men except when leaving or coming aboard the ship.

(3) The salute to the national ensign to be made by officers and enlisted men with no arms in hand will be the hand salute; the headdress will not be removed.

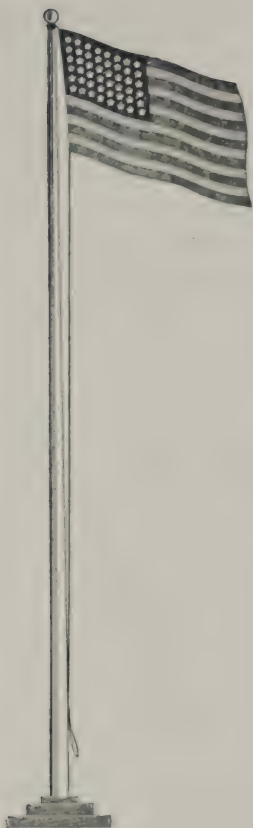
e. All officers in the visiting party salute the national ensign, and officer of the deck. Other salutes given at the gangway of a naval vessel are rendered or returned only by the senior officer of the visiting party. (See AR 605-125.)

33. DISPLAY AND SALUTE OF THE FLAG. a. The flag of the United States represents the Nation, the union (blue field and stars) being the honor point. The right is the place of honor. The edge which is toward the staff is the right edge. The union and the flag itself are always given the place of honor.

b. The United States flag, color, or standard is never dipped in salute, nor is it ever permitted to touch the ground. Soiled, torn, or badly faded flags should not be displayed, but should be destroyed by burning privately. The flag should never be used as a costume or dress, nor on a vehicle or float except attached to a staff, nor as drapery in any form. For draping and for decoration in general, bunting of the national colors may be used, with the blue uppermost. No lettering or object of any kind will be placed on the United States flag, nor should it be used in any form of advertising.

c. When the flag is attached to a staff, the union is toward the staff and at the peak. (See fig. 3① and ⑤.)

d. When displayed horizontally or vertically against a wall, the flag should be flat, with the union uppermost and to the flag's own right (the observer's left). (See fig. 3⑦ and ⑧.)



① FLAG AT FULLSTAFF



② FLAG AT HALFSTAFF

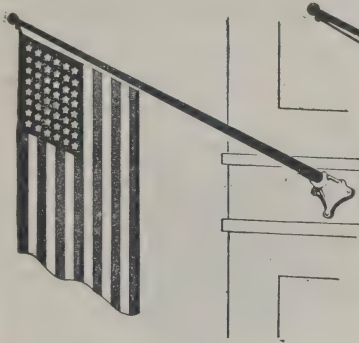
Figure 3① to ②. Display and salute of the flag.



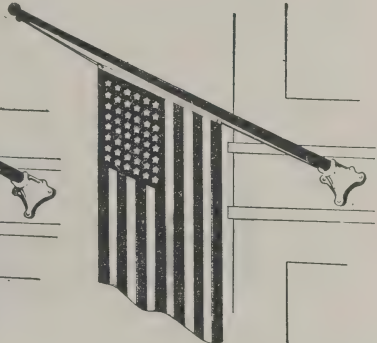
③ NATIONAL FLAG IN PROCESSION
WITH SINGLE OTHER FLAG



④ FLAG WITH MOURNING
STREAMERS.

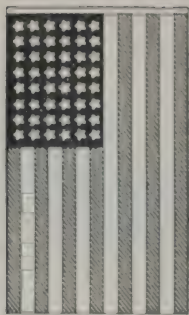


⑤ FLAG ATTACHED TO MAST
EXTENDING FROM A BUILDING

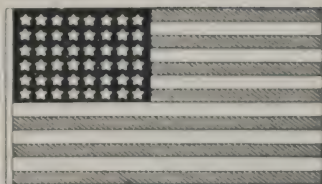


⑥ FLAG AT HALFSTAFF ON MAST
EXTENDING FROM A BUILDING

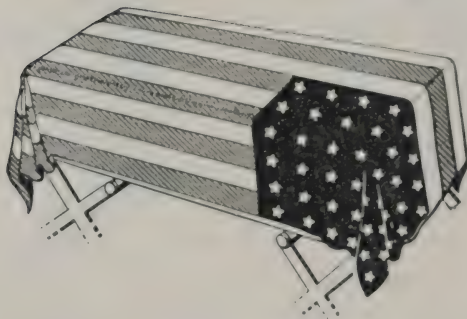
Figure 3③ to ⑥. Display and salute of the flag.



⑦ FLAG DISPLAYED VERTICALLY
AGAINST A WALL



⑧ FLAG DISPLAYED HORIZONTALLY
AGAINST A WALL



⑨ FLAG PLACED OVER A CASKET

Figure 3⑦ to ⑨. Display and salute of the flag.

e. When displayed over the middle of a street, the flag is suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-west street or to the east in a north-south street. The flag should be at such a height as to clear all traffic. However, when suspended over a sidewalk on a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the union will be toward the pole.

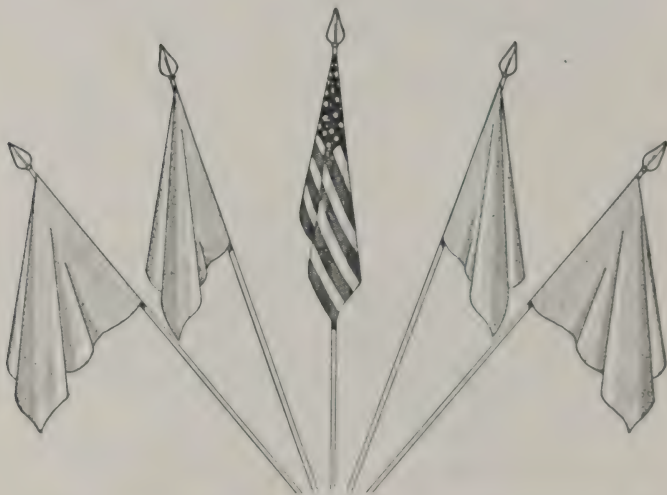
f. To indicate mourning, the flag is placed at halfstaff. (See fig. 3② and ⑥ and AR 260-10.) It is hoisted to the top of the staff before it is lowered to the halfstaff position and again before it is lowered from the halfstaff position. On Memorial Day, 30 May, the flag is displayed at halfstaff from sunrise (reveille) until noon and at fullstaff from noon until sunset (retreat). When prescribed by regulations or specially ordered by proper authority, colors and standards are draped to indicate mourning with two streamers of black crepe 7 feet long and about 12 inches wide attached to the staff below the spearhead. (See fig. 3④.)

g. At a funeral, the flag is placed lengthwise on the casket with the union at the head and over the left shoulder of the deceased. (See fig. 3⑤.) The casket is carried foot first. The flag is not lowered into the grave. (See pars. 220n and r.)

h. In a procession with a line of other flags, the United States flag is in front of the center of the line. In a procession with a single other flag, the United States flag is on the marching right. (See fig. 3③.)

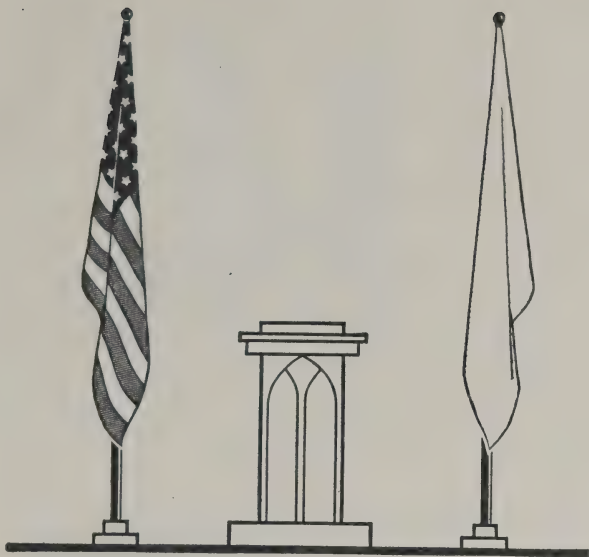
i. When the United States flag and those of other nations are flown from adjacent staffs, the

United States flag should be at the right end of the line or to the observer's left. When flown with flags of other nations, all staffs should be of equal height and the flags of equal size so far as possible. International usage forbids display of one national flag above that of another in time of peace. Where the United States flag is one of several flags flown on adjacent staffs, it will be hoisted first and lowered last. In a group of flags of States, cities, or societies, all displayed from staffs, the United States flag should be at the center of and at the highest point in the group. (See fig. 3⑩.)



⑩ NATIONAL FLAG DISPLAYED WITH GROUP OF
FLAGS OF STATES, CITIES, OR SOCIETIES.

Figure 3⑩. Display and salute of the flag.

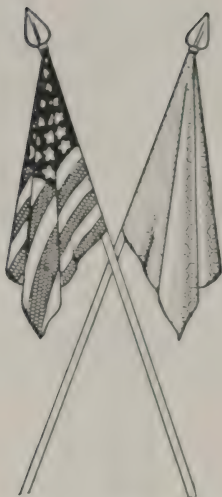


11 FLAGS DISPLAYED WITHIN A CHANCEL

Figure 3⑪. Display and salute of the flag.

j. When displayed with another flag from crossed staffs against a wall, the United States flag will be on the right (the left of an observer facing the wall), and its staff will be in front of that of the other flag. (See fig. 3⑫.)

k. In chapel, if displayed within the chancel, the United States flag is at the chaplain's right as he faces the congregation, and other flags at his left. (See fig 3⑩.) If displayed in front of the chancel, the United States flag is on the right of the congregation as they face the chaplain, and other flags on the congregation's left. Similarly, in



12 NATIONAL FLAG DISPLAYED WITH
ANOTHER FLAG FROM CROSSED STAFFS

Figure 3⑫. Display and salute of the flag.

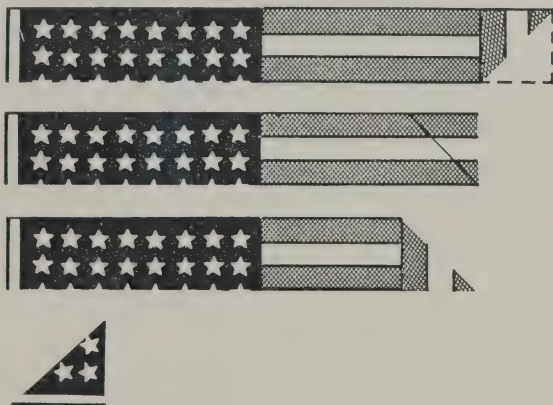
an auditorium or at an assembly where there is a speaker's platform, indoors or outdoors, the United States flag is at the right of the speaker's stand if on the platform and at the right of the audience if not on the platform, other flags being on the opposite side from the National flag. If the United States flag is displayed against the wall behind the speaker, it should be above and behind the speaker's stand.

1. On an automobile or on a float in a parade, the flagstaff may be fastened to the bumper bracket or in such other upright position that the flag is displayed prominently and will not

be soiled by drooping or blowing against the vehicle. (See **b** above and AR 260-10.)

m. The flag is raised and lowered in the manner described in FM 26-5 and AR 600-25. When not in use, it is folded in the shape of a cocked hat as prescribed in AR 260-10. (See fig. 3^⑬.)

n. During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag, or when it is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present, except those actually engaged in hoisting or lowering the flag at reveille and retreat, should face it, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform render the hand salute. Men not in uniform should remove their headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left



13

METHOD OF FOLDING FLAG

Figure 3^⑬. Display and salute of the flag.

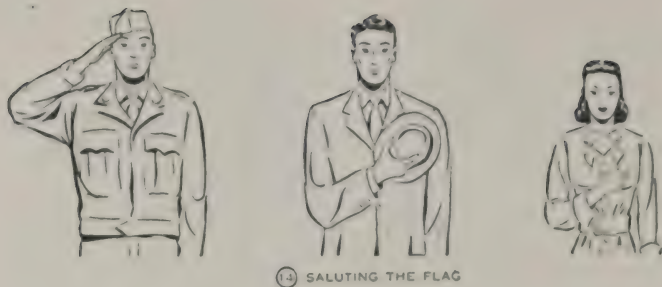


Figure 3⑭. Display and salute of the flag.

shoulder, with the hand over the heart. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in a moving column is rendered as the flag passes. (See fig. 3⑭.)

o. An unserviceable silk National color (standard) will not be destroyed but will be numbered and retained as a memento of service by the organization to which it belongs. Flags should never be rolled on the staff while wet or damp, but should be hung out flat to dry. For additional information pertaining to the disposition and care of flags, see AR 260-10.

CHAPTER 4

DRILL

34. SCOPE. a. The drill prescribed herein is designed for general use; therefore some of the explanation is of a general nature which gives sufficient latitude for adaptation to a specific unit. Interpretation should be based on these general provisions, and all should learn to use this manual as a guide to a common-sense solution of minor points which are not specifically covered in the text. **Much discussion over trifles or failure to make appropriate adaptation indicates a failure to grasp the spirit of the regulations. Higher commanders should encourage subordinates to make minor adjustments without calling on higher authority for interpretation.** Necessary adaptation should be simple and should not complicate the drill. Stress should be placed on precision in execution of the manual of arms and in marching in step with proper alinement. Nothing inspires the military spirit more than to see or to be a part of a compact group moving in unison, confidently and at a measured cadence. Complicated procedure destroys this effect.

b. The diagrams of organizations shown in the figures herein are based specifically on approved Tables of Organization and Equipment. They must be adapted to the actual strength of the units concerned. They may be adapted to any type unit,

to changes in Tables of Organization and Equipment, and to the drill space available.

35. PURPOSES OF DRILL. The purposes of drill are to—

a. Enable a commander to move his command from one place to another in an orderly manner and to provide simple formations from which dispositions for combat may be assumed readily.

b. Aid in disciplinary training by instilling habits of precision and response to the leader's orders.

c. Provide a means, through ceremonies, of enhancing the morale of troops, developing the spirit of cohesion, and giving interesting spectacles to the public.

d. Give junior officers and noncommissioned officers practice in commanding troops.

36. DEFINITIONS. a. **Alinement.** A straight line on which several elements are formed or are to be formed; or the dressing of several elements on a straight line.

b. **Base.** The element on which a movement is regulated.

c. **Cadence.** The uniform step and rhythm in marching.

d. **Center.** The middle point or element of a command.

e. **Column.** A formation in which the elements are placed one behind another. (See par. 136b.)

f. **Depth.** The space from head to rear of any formation or of a position, including the leading

and rear elements. The depth of a man is assumed to be 12 inches.

g. Distance. Space between elements in the direction of depth. Distance is measured, with respect to individuals, from the back of the person in front to the chest of the person in rear; vehicles, from the rear end of the vehicle in front to the front end of the vehicle in rear. Distance between troops in formation, whether of individuals or vehicles, is measured from the rear rank of the unit in front to the front rank of the unit in rear. Platoon leaders, guides, and others whose position in a formation is at 40 inches distance from a rank are themselves considered as a rank. Otherwise the commander of any unit and those accompanying him are not considered in measuring distance between units. The color and guard are not considered in measuring distance between subdivisions of a unit with which they are posted. The distance between ranks of dismounted men is 40 inches in both line and column. For the distance between vehicles, see paragraphs 173 and 174. (See fig. 4.)

h. Double time. Cadence at the rate of 180 steps per minute. (See y below.)

i. Element. An individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or larger unit forming a part of a still larger unit.

j. File. A column of individuals or vehicles one behind the other. (See fig. 4.)

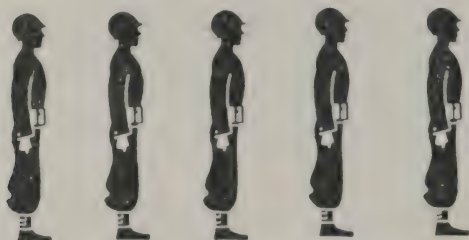
k. Flank. The right or left of a command in line or in column, or the element on the right or left of the line.

l. Formation. Arrangement of the elements of a

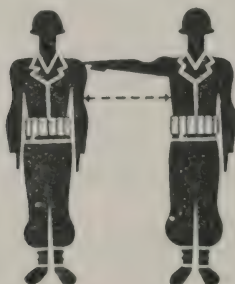
RANK



FILE



INTERVAL



DISTANCE



Figure 4. Rank, file, interval, distance.

command in line, in column, or in any other prescribed manner.

m. Front. The space occupied by an element measured from one flank to the opposite flank. The front of a man is assumed to be 22 inches.

n. Guide. An individual upon whom the command (or elements thereof) regulates its march.

o. Head. The leading element of a column.

p. Interval. Space laterally between elements of the same line. Interval is measured, with respect to individuals, from the shoulder or elbow; vehicles, from the hub of the wheel or the track. Between troops in formation, it is measured from the left flank of the unit on the right to the right flank of the unit on the left. The commander of any unit or of any element thereof, and those accompanying him are not considered in measuring intervals between units. The color and color guard are not considered in measuring the interval between subdivisions of a unit with which they are posted. The normal interval between individuals is one arm's length; the close interval is 4 inches. The interval between vehicles is discussed in paragraphs 173 and 174. (See fig. 4.)

q. Left. The left extremity or element of a body of troops.

r. Line. A formation in which the different elements are abreast of each other. (See par. 136b.)

s. Mass formation. The formation of a company or larger unit in which the elements in column are abreast of each other at less than normal distances and intervals.

t. Pace. A step of 30 inches; the length of the full step in quick time.

u. Piece. As used in this manual, an individual firearm such as rifle, carbine, or automatic rifle.

v. Quick time. Cadence at the rate of 120 steps per minute. (See **y** below.)

w. Rank. A line of individuals or vehicles placed side by side. (See fig. 4.)

x. Right. The right extremity or element of a body of troops.

y. Step. The normal pace in marching. It is the distance measured from heel to heel between the feet of a man marching. The half step and back step are 15 inches. The right step and left step are 12 inches. The steps in quick and double time are 30 and 36 inches, respectively.

37. PRECISION IN DRILL. Drills should be frequent and of short duration. Smartness and precision should be required in the execution of every detail.

38. USE OF RIGHT AND LEFT. The explanation of a movement in the text that may be executed toward either flank is generally given for execution toward but one flank. To adapt such a description to execution of the movement toward the opposite flank, it is necessary only to substitute the word "left" for "right" or "right" for "left," as the case requires.

39. DOUBLE TIME. **a.** Any movement may be executed in double time, unless obviously impractical.

b. If a unit is at a halt or marching in quick time and it is desired that a movement be executed in double time, the command **DOUBLE TIME** precedes the command of execution.

40. TO REVOKE A COMMAND. To revoke a command or to begin again a movement improperly begun from a halt, the command **AS YOU WERE** is given, at which the movement ceases and the former position is resumed.

41. GENERAL RULES FOR GUIDE. a. Unless otherwise announced, the guide of an element of a company in column or line is right.

b. To march with the guide other than as prescribed above or to change the guide, the command **GUIDE RIGHT (LEFT, CENTER)** is given. The leading man in each file is responsible for the interval. The guide is responsible for the direction and cadence of march.

c. The announcement of the guide, when made in connection with a movement, follows the command of execution for the movement.

d. In column, the guide of the leading platoon is charged with the step and direction; the guides in the rear preserve the trace, step, and distance.

e. When a platoon in line is given the command: 1. **RIGHT**, 2. **FACE**, the platoon guide will execute right face with the platoon, and immediately face to the right in marching and march to a position in front of the right squad leader, halt, and execute left face.

f. When a platoon in column is given the command: 1. COLUMN OF FILES FROM THE LEFT, 2. MARCH, the guide will, on the preparatory command, take position in front of the left file so that he will be at the head of the column.

g. When a platoon in column is given the command: 1. COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE LEFT, 2. MARCH, the guide will, on the preparatory command, take position in front of the second file from the left so that he will be at the head of the right file of the column.

42. PARTIAL CHANGES OF DIRECTION. a. Partial changes of direction may be executed by interpolating in the preparatory command the word "half," as COLUMN HALF RIGHT (LEFT), so as to change direction 45° .

b. Slight changes in direction are effected by the command INCLINE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT). The guide or guiding element moves in the indicated direction, and the remainder of the command conforms.

43. NUMBERING UNITS. For drill purposes, platoons within each company and squads within each platoon may be numbered from right to left when in line, and from front to rear when in column.

44. POSTS OF OFFICERS, NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS, GUIDONS, AND SPECIAL UNITS. a. The posts of officers, noncommissioned officers, guidons, and special units in the various formations of units are shown in the figures or explained in the text.

b. When changes of formation involve changes of posts, the new post is taken by the most direct route, except where otherwise prescribed, as soon as practicable after the command of execution for the movement; officers and noncommissioned officers who have prescribed duties in connection with the movement take their new posts when such duties are completed. In executing any movement or facing when alining units, or in moving from one post to another, officers and noncommissioned officers maintain a military bearing and move with precision.

c. In subsequent movements after the initial formation, guidons and special units maintain their relative positions with respect to the flank or end of the command on which they were originally posted.

d. In all formations and movements, a noncommissioned officer commanding an element takes the same post as prescribed for an officer in command. His piece is carried in the prescribed manner. When giving commands, making reports, or drilling a unit, a noncommissioned officer armed with a rifle carries it at the right shoulder.

e. When acting as instructors, officers and noncommissioned officers go wherever their presence is necessary. They correct mistakes and insure steadiness and proper performance in ranks.

CHAPTER 5

COMMANDS

Section I. GENERAL

45. COMMANDS. **a.** A command is the direction of the commander expressed orally and in prescribed wording.

b. Unless otherwise indicated, commands are given by the commander of the unit concerned.

c. There are two kinds of commands:

(1) The preparatory command, such as FORWARD, which indicates the movement that is to be executed. When appropriate, the preparatory command includes the unit designation.

(2) The command of execution, such as MARCH, HALT, or ARMS, which causes the desired movement, or halt, or element of the manual to be executed.

(3) In certain commands, the preparatory command and the command of execution are combined, as for example: FALL IN, AT EASE, and REST.

d. Preparatory commands are indicated in this manual by SMALL CAPITALS and those of execution by LARGE CAPITALS.

e. Generally, when giving commands to troops, the commander faces them. When the platoon is part of a larger unit at drill or ceremonies, the leader turns his head toward the unit to give commands but does not face about.

f. Subordinate leaders repeat preparatory commands and give the proper new command or caution for the movement of their own unit *except* in platoon and mass formations when all men of the unit are to execute the movement simultaneously. (See par. 155b.)

g. If at a halt, the commands for movements involving marching, such as 1. COLUMN RIGHT, 2. MARCH, are not prefaced by the command FORWARD.

h. All movements for the purpose of instruction may be divided into motions and executed in detail. When movements are being executed by the numbers, the command of execution determines the prompt execution of the first motion. The other motions are executed in proper sequence at the commands TWO, THREE, etc. To execute the movement in detail, the instructor commands BY THE NUMBERS. All movements thereafter are executed in detail, one motion for each count, until the command WITHOUT THE NUMBERS.

Section II. THE COMMAND VOICE

46. GENERAL. Proper execution of any command depends first on the voice in which it is given. A properly delivered command is loud and distinct enough to be clearly understood by every person in the unit. It is given with an inflection, a cadence, and a snap that inspire prompt, precise, simultaneous response. These qualities of loudness, distinctness, inflection, cadence, and snap are those which, properly used, enable a com-

mander to obtain effective results with the minimum of effort and strain.

47. LOUDNESS. **a.** The loudness or volume of a command should be proportioned to the number of men for whom it is intended and the distance it must carry. The commander normally places himself centrally and faces his unit so that his voice reaches the maximum number of men with approximately equal force.

b. Undue physical exertion is unnecessary and harmful. Taking a huge breath, tensing the frame, contracting the throat muscles, or drawing in and stiffening the jaws strains the vocal and physical apparatus. By using sheer force, the normal flow of sound is restricted, and a minimum result is attained with a maximum effort.

c. Ease in projecting the voice is achieved through good posture, proper breathing, and correct adjustment of the muscles of the throat and mouth.

d. The best posture for giving commands is the position of the soldier at attention.

e. The most important muscle used in breathing is the diaphragm, the large powerful muscle separating the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity. The diaphragm automatically controls the breath in normal breathing and in ordinary conversation. It should be used to control the breath when giving commands. Tensing the throat or chest muscles in an effort to force out the sound should be avoided. Deep breathing develops the diaphragm and has a tonic effect on the whole body. The following exercise, plus frequent deep

breathing exercises, will help develop proper breathing. Take a deep breath. While holding the air in the lungs, open the mouth and relax the throat muscles. Then say "Huh" and "Ha" as shortly as possible. Do not tense any of the throat muscles. Make the sounds entirely by expelling short puffs of air from the lungs, using only the diaphragm and the muscles around the waist. When this is done properly, a distinct movement of the abdominal muscles can be felt. Continue this exercise, increasing the effort and volume until it is a natural action.

f. The cavities of the throat, mouth, and nose act as amplifiers to give resonance (fullness) and projection to the voice. Aids to resonance are keeping the throat relaxed and open, loosening the lower jaw and lips so that the mouth is normally well opened and the mouth cavity enlarged, and prolonging the vowel sounds. To project the command, the imagination should be used to focus the voice on a distinct spot or on the man farthest away. The following exercise will help develop ease in projection:

(1) Practice yawning to get the feel of the open mouth and throat.

(2) Sing or pronounce aloud the vowels, especially "Ah" and "Oh," exaggerating the position of the lips and noting how resonance is achieved.

(3) Practice counting, or pronouncing commands like FORWARD, COLUMN LEFT, COMPANY, in a firm full voice. Keep the exercise at a uniform cadence, but prolong the syllables (CAH-LUM LEHFT). Stand erect, breathe properly, relax the throat, open the mouth, and project the voice.

48. DISTINCTNESS. a. Distinctness depends on the proper use of the tongue, lips, and teeth to form the separate sounds of a word and on proper grouping of the sounds to form syllables. Indistinct commands cause confusion. Indistinctness may be caused by laziness, by tenseness in the muscles of the mouth, or by trying to give the command too rapidly. The result is a slurred command with some sounds omitted or with several syllables run together into one. FORWARD may become FOHWARD or FWAHT. The insertion of extra syllables (CAH-HOL-LUM in place of CAH-LUM) is equally undesirable.

b. All commands can be correctly pronounced without loss of effect. The emphasis should be placed on proper enunciation (distinctness), rather than on variations in pronunciation as an aid to understanding commands. The following exercises may be used to develop clear enunciation:

(1) Practice giving commands slowly and distinctly, prolonging the syllables and exaggerating the action of the lips, tongue, and jaw.

(2) Count the cadence, "One, two, three, four; one, two, three, four"; then give a command such as 1. FIRST SQUAD BY THE RIGHT FLANK, 2. MARCH without interrupting the cadence, thus:

one	two	three	four
FIRST	SQUAD	BY THE RIGHT FLANK	MARCH

Pronounce each word distinctly. For example, do not say "firsquad."

49. INFLECTION. Inflection is the rise and fall of the voice. It is used to avoid monotony and to gain emphasis. The preparatory command should be started near the natural pitch of the voice and should be spoken with a rising inflection. The command of execution should be in a pitch slightly higher than that of the last syllable of the preparatory command. The best exercise is to practice with the commands themselves, beginning with simple commands like 1. PLATOON, 2. HALT, and working up to the longer, more complex commands.

50. CADENCE. a. The cadence should be adjusted to that of quick time, even though no marching is involved, as, for instance, in the manual of arms. Giving commands in unison while marching at quick time is a good exercise for developing this cadence. The interval or pause between the preparatory command and the command of execution should be adapted to the size of the unit. It should be of uniform length for any given unit, so that everybody in the unit will know when to expect the command of execution and be prepared to respond instantaneously.

b. For the squad or platoon, the best interval is that which allows the planting of one foot between the two commands — F O R - W A R D — (step)-MARCH.

c. For the company or larger unit, the interval must be long enough to permit subordinate commanders to repeat the preparatory command or to give the proper command for their particular

units and allow men time to be prepared for the command of execution. Practice with the units themselves or with individuals representing the subordinate commanders is the best exercise in achieving this.

51. SNAP. Snap is that extra quality in a command that demands instantaneous response. It expresses confidence, alertness, and decisiveness—in other words, complete control of one's self and the situation. To achieve it, the commander must be sure of his knowledge of the commands and of his power to voice them effectively. The erect posture, effortless breathing, resonance, clear enunciation, rising inflection, and quick cadence that contribute to the command voice all help to produce this snap. They are summed up in the command of execution which gives the signal for the movement to take place. Loud but not hoarse, crisply clear, pitched relatively high, it should snap out at the expected instant with the effect of a whip or a starter's "Go!"

Section III. MASS COMMANDS

52. PURPOSE. By requiring the individual to rely upon his own initiative and intelligence both to give commands correctly and to execute properly the movement ordered, mass commands assist in overcoming diffidence, timidity, and awkwardness and develop confidence, self-reliance, assertiveness, and enthusiasm.

53. METHOD OF INSTRUCTION. **a.** Each individual is required to give commands as if he alone were giving them to the entire unit. The volume of the combined voices encourages each man to exert himself in performing the movements with snap and precision.

b. Mass commands in drill are usually confined to simple movements with short preparatory commands and commands of execution which are executed simultaneously by all elements of the unit. Movements which require a repetition of the preparatory command by subordinate leaders or instructors are not applicable to mass commands.

c. The instructor describes the exercise to be executed and gives such instructions as are necessary for proper execution of the movement. He then causes the group to give the command to put it into operation. Examples are:

(1) *Instructor.* 1. Call the platoon to attention, 2. COMMAND.

Mass. 1. PLATOON, 2. ATTENTION.

(2) *Instructor.* 1. Face the platoon to the right, 2. COMMAND.

Mass. 1. RIGHT, 2. FACE.

(3) *Instructor.* 1. Have the platoon stand at parade rest, 2. COMMAND.

Mass. 1. PARADE, 2. REST.

(4) *Instructor.* 1. Halt the platoon, 2. COMMAND.

Mass. 1. PLATOON, 2. HALT.

(5) *Instructor.* 1. March the platoon forward eight paces and halt, 2. COMMAND.

Mass. 1. FORWARD, 2 MARCH, one, two, three, four, 3. PLATOON, (step), 4. HALT, one, two.

d. Continuous movements may be conducted as follows:

(1) *Instructor.* All movements until further notice will be at YOUR command.

(2) *Instructor.* 1. FORWARD MARCH, 2. COMMAND.

Mass. 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH.

(3) *Instructor.* 1. BY THE RIGHT FLANK, 2. COMMAND.

Mass. 1. BY THE RIGHT FLANK, 2. MARCH.

(4) When the instructor desires to terminate mass commands, he cautions "At my command."

54. COUNTING CADENCE. Counting cadence is a valuable aid in teaching new men group coordination, cadence, and rhythm. The command is: 1. COUNT CADENCE, 2. COUNT, the command of execution being given as the left foot strikes the ground. The group then calls the cadence for eight steps in a firm vigorous manner commencing with the next strike of the left foot as follows: ONE, two, three, four, ONE, two, three, four. This command is not executed in a boisterous manner or by shouting.

CHAPTER 6

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER WITHOUT ARMS

Section I. GENERAL

55. DUTIES OF INSTRUCTOR. The instructor briefly explains each movement and then demonstrates it. He requires men to take the proper positions unassisted and touches them only for the purpose of correction when they are unable to correct themselves. He avoids keeping them too long at any position or movement. When practicable, they should be faced away from the sun. Each position or movement must be understood before passing to another. The instructor exacts by degrees the desired precision and uniformity.

56. GROUPING. a. Men are placed in small groups in order to facilitate individual instruction. Each group is formed as a squad. (See par. 119.)

b. As instruction progresses, they are grouped according to proficiency. Those who show a lack of aptitude and quickness are separated from the others and placed under the most experienced drill masters. Care should be taken that men who are naturally inapt are not ridiculed or treated harshly. An officer should carefully superintend the instruction of such men to insure that they are given firm, but quiet and considerate handling.

Section II. POSITIONS

57. POSITION OF THE SOLDIER AT ATTENTION. a.

(1) Heels on the same line and as near each other as the conformation of the man permits.

(2) Feet turned out equally and forming an angle of 45° .

(3) Knees straight without stiffness.

(4) Hips level and drawn back slightly; body erect and resting equally on hips, chest lifted and arched; shoulders square and falling equally.

(5) Arms hanging straight down without stiffness so that the thumbs are along the seams of the trousers; backs of the hands out; fingers held naturally.

(6) Head erect and squarely to the front; chin drawn in so that the axis of the head and neck is vertical; eyes straight to the front.

(7) Weight of the body resting equally on the heels and the balls of the feet.

b. In assuming the position of the soldier at attention, the heels are brought together smartly and audibly. (See fig. 5.)

58. RESTS. All rests are executed from the halt. The commands are: **FALL OUT; REST; AT EASE;** and 1. **PARADE,** 2. **REST.**

a. At the command **FALL OUT**, men leave ranks but are required to remain in the immediate vicinity. They resume their former places at attention at the command **FALL IN.**

b. At the command **REST**, one foot is kept in place. Silence and immobility are not required.

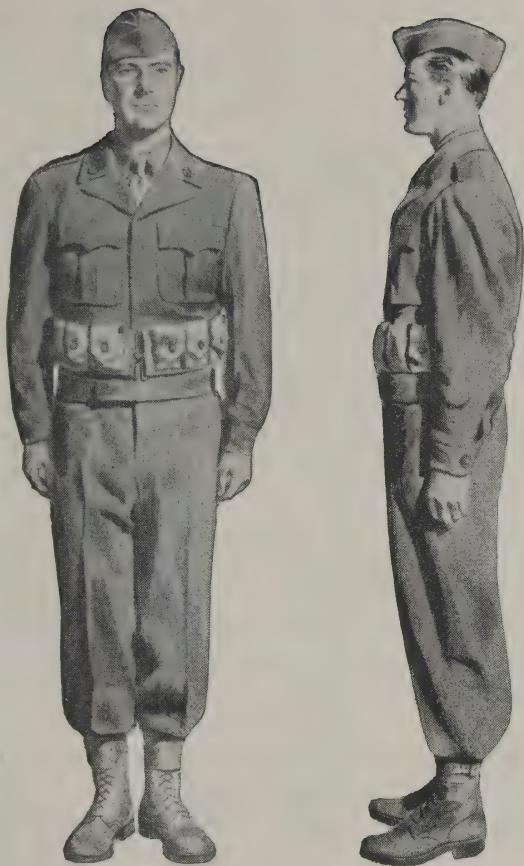


Figure 5. Position of the soldier at attention.

c. At the command **AT EASE**, the right foot is kept in place. Silence, but not immobility, is required.

d. At the command of execution **REST**, of 1. **PARADE**, 2. **REST**, move the left foot smartly 12 inches to the left of the right foot, keeping the legs straight so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet. At the same time, clasp the hands behind the back, palms to the rear, thumb and fingers of the right hand clasping the left thumb without constraint; preserve silence and immobility. This command is executed from the position of attention only. (See fig. 6.)

e. Being at any of the rests except **FALL OUT**, to resume the position of attention, the commands are: 1. **SQUAD**, 2. **ATTENTION**. At the command **ATTENTION**, take the position of the soldier as described in paragraph 57.

59. EYES RIGHT OR LEFT. The commands are: 1. **EYES**, 2. **RIGHT (LEFT)**, 3. **READY**, 4. **FRONT**. At the command **RIGHT**, each man turns his head and eyes smartly to the right. At the command **FRONT**, the head and eyes are turned smartly to the front.

60. FACINGS. All facings are executed from the halt and in the cadence of quick time.

a. **To the flank.** (1) The commands are: 1. **RIGHT (LEFT)**, 2. **FACE**. At the command **FACE**, which is the count of **ONE** in this movement, slightly raise the left heel and the right toe; face to the right, turning on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the left foot. Hold the

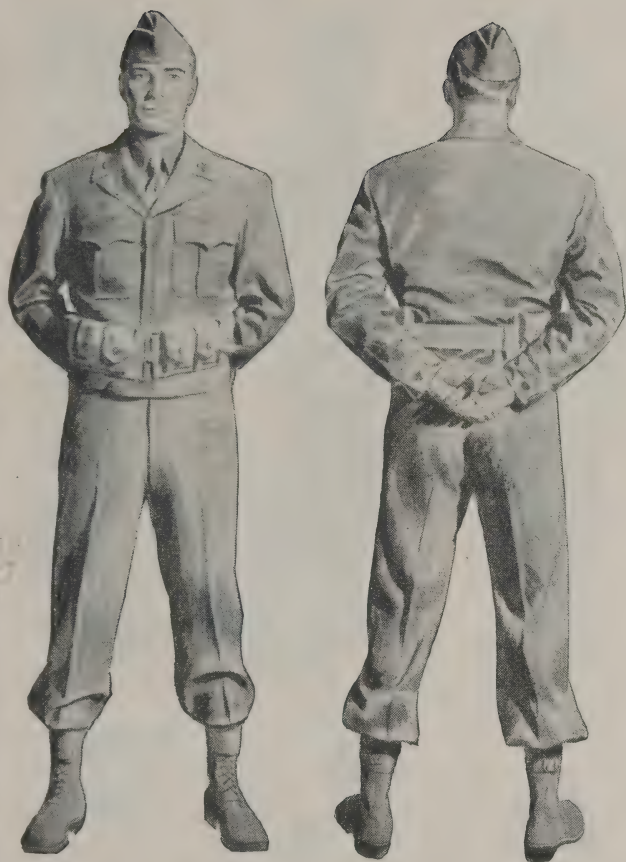


Figure 6. Parade rest.



Figure 7. Right face.

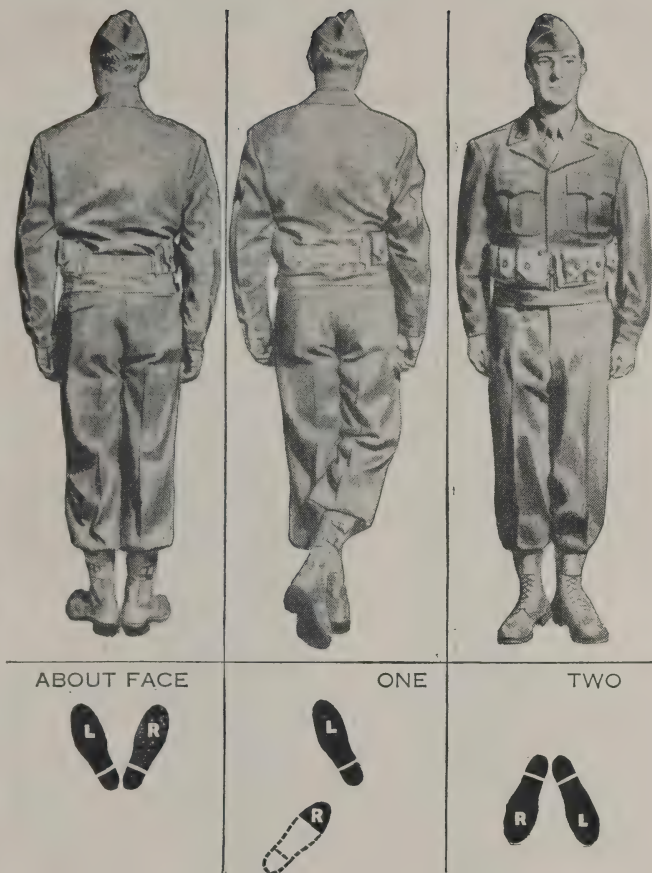


Figure 8. About face.

left leg straight without stiffness. (TWO) Place the left foot smartly beside the right. (See fig. 7.)

(2) Execute 1. LEFT, 2. FACE by turning on the left heel and the ball of the right foot in a corresponding manner.

b. To the rear. The commands are: 1. ABOUT, 2. FACE. At the command FACE, carry the toe of the right foot to a position touching the ground a half-foot length to the rear and slightly to the left of the left heel without changing the position of the left foot; weight of the body mainly on the heel of the left foot; right leg straight without stiffness. (TWO) Face to the rear, turning to the right on the left heel and on the ball of the right foot; place the right heel beside the left. (See fig. 8.) In facing about, the arms are held in the normal position of attention and not allowed to swing wide. Men are taught to experiment with the position in which they place the toe of the right foot until they have attained balance and self-assurance in execution.

61. HAND SALUTE. a. The commands are: 1. HAND, 2. SALUTE. At the command SALUTE, raise the right hand smartly until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress or forehead above and slightly to the right of the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm down, upper arm horizontal, forearm inclined at 45° , hand and wrist straight; at the same time turn the head and eyes toward the person saluted. (See fig. 9.) (TWO) Return the hand smartly in one motion to its normal position by the side, at

the same time turn the head and eyes to the front, unless already turned in that direction.

b. Saluting distance is that distance at which recognition is easy. Usually it does not exceed 30 paces. The salute is rendered when the person to



Figure 9. Hand salute.

be saluted is 6 paces distant, or at the nearest point of approach if it is apparent that he is not going to approach to within 6 paces. Hold the first position of the salute until the person saluted has passed or the salute is returned. Then execute the second movement of the hand salute. (See fig. 10.)

c. At the command of execution ARMS of the command PRESENT ARMS, men not armed, men with the weapon slung, and men equipped with a weapon which has no manual of arms or for which the manual of arms does not prescribe a salute using the weapon, execute the hand salute, holding the salute until the command of execution ARMS of the command ORDER ARMS. When the hand salute is executed with the weapon slung from the right shoulder, the left hand is placed on the sling to steady the weapon. (See pars. 84, 85, 100g, 101c, and 113a.)

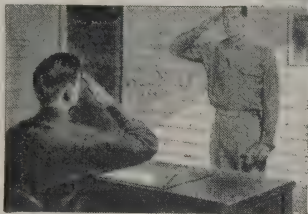
Section III. STEPS AND MARCHINGS

62. GENERAL. a. When executed from a halt, all steps and marchings except right step begin with the left foot.

b. The instructor indicates the proper cadence when necessary by counting cadence. (See par. 54.) Counting by the instructor should be held to the minimum.

c. Commands, both preparatory and of execution, are given as the foot in the direction of turn strikes the ground.

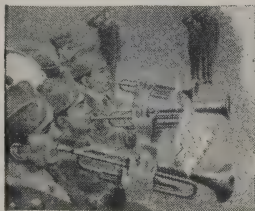
SALUTE ALL OFFICERS



SALUTE BEFORE REPORTING TO
AN OFFICER. AND AFTER RECEIVING
HIS ORDERS OR INSTRUCTIONS



AFTER A CONVERSATION WITH
AN OFFICER. SALUTE WHEN
EITHER YOU OR HE IS TO LEAVE.



SALUTE WHEN THE NATIONAL ANTHEM
OR TO THE COLORS IS PLAYED AND
YOU ARE OUT-OF-DOORS.

SALUTE THE NATIONAL COLORS
OR STANDARDS WHENEVER YOU
PASS THEM OUT-OF-DOORS.



Figure 10. When to salute.

63. QUICK TIME. To march forward in quick time, being at a halt, the commands are: 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH. At the command FORWARD, shift the weight of the body to the right leg without perceptible movement. At the command MARCH, step off smartly with the left foot and continue the march with 30-inch steps taken straight forward without stiffness or exaggeration of movements. Swing the arms easily in their natural arcs, 6 inches straight to the front and 3 inches to the rear of the body. (See pars. 36v and y.)

64. DOUBLE TIME. a. To march in double time, being at a halt or in march in quick time, the commands are: 1. DOUBLE TIME, 2. MARCH. (See pars. 36h and y).

(1) If at a halt, at the command DOUBLE TIME, shift the weight of the body to the right leg without perceptible movement. At the command MARCH, raise the forearms, fingers closed, knuckles out, to a horizontal position along the waistline and take up an easy "jog" with the step and cadence of double time, allowing the arms to take a natural swinging motion across the front of the body. Be sure to keep forearms horizontal.

(2) If marching in quick time, at the command MARCH, given as either foot strikes the ground, take one more step in quick time and then step off in double time.

b. To resume the quick time from double time, the commands are: 1. QUICK TIME, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as either foot strikes

the ground, advance and plant the other foot in double time; resume the quick time, dropping the hands by the sides.

65. HALT. The commands are: 1. SQUAD, 2. HALT.

a. When marching in quick time, at the command HALT, given as either foot strikes the ground, execute the halt in two counts by advancing and planting the other foot and then bringing up the foot in rear.

b. When marching in double time, at the command HALT, given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot as in double time, then halt in two counts as in quick time.

c. When executing side step, at the command HALT, given as the heels are together, plant the foot next in cadence and come to the halt when the heels are next brought together.

66. MARK TIME. The commands are: 1. MARK TIME, 2. MARCH.

a. Being in march, at the command MARCH, given as either foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the other foot; then bring up the foot in rear, placing it so that both heels are on line, and continue the cadence by alternately raising and planting each foot. When the feet are raised, the balls of the feet are 2 inches from the ground.

b. Being at a halt, at the command MARCH, raise and plant first the left foot, then the right as described above.

c. Mark time may be executed in either quick time or double time.

d. The halt is executed from mark time as from quick time or double time by taking 2-inch vertical steps (par. a above) in place of 30-inch horizontal steps. Forward march, halt, and mark time may be executed one from the other in quick or double time.

67. HALF STEP. a. The commands are: 1. HALF STEP, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, take steps of 15 inches in quick time in the manner described in paragraph 63. The half step is executed in quick time only.

b. To resume the full step from half step or mark time, the commands are: 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH.

68. SIDE STEP. The commands are: 1. RIGHT (LEFT) STEP, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, carry the right foot 12 inches to the right; then place the left foot beside the right, left knee straight. Continue in the cadence of quick time. The side step is executed in quick time from a halt for short distances only.

69. BACK STEP. The commands are: 1. BACKWARD, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, take steps of 15 inches straight to the rear. The back step is executed in quick time from a halt for short distances only.

70. TO FACE IN MARCHING. The facings in marching are an important part of such movements as column right, close, take interval, and extend. For individual or group instruction in facing to the right (left) in marching, the commands: 1. BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK, 2. MARCH may be used. (See par. 72.)

a. To face to the right or left in marching and advance from a halt, at the command of execution of the movement, turn to the right or left on the ball of the right foot and at the same time step off with the left foot in the new direction with a half or full step in quick or double time, as the case may be.

b. To face to the right (left) in marching and advance, being in march, at the command of execution, given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left (right) foot; then face to the right (left) in marching and step off with the right (left) foot in the new direction with a half or full step in quick or double time, as the case may be.

71. TO FACE TO THE REAR IN MARCHING. The commands are: 1. TO THE REAR, 2. MARCH.

a. Being in march at quick time, at the command MARCH, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; then turn to the rightabout on the balls of both feet and immediately step off with the left foot. (See fig. 11.)

b. Being in march at double time, at the command MARCH, given as the right foot strikes the

ground, advance two steps in the original direction; turn to the rightabout while taking four steps in place, keeping the cadence, and step off.

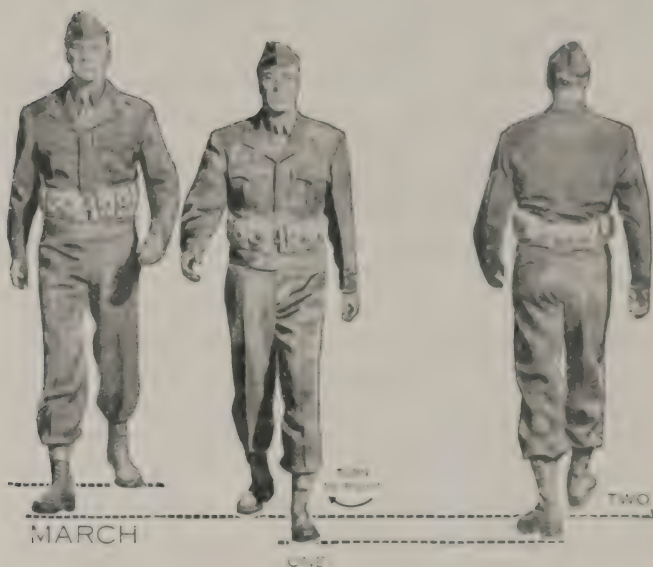


Figure 11. To the rear, march.

72. TO MARCH BY THE FLANK. Being in march, the commands are: 1. BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; then face to the right in marching and step off in the new direction with the right foot. (See fig. 12.)

BY THE RIGHT FLANK MARCH.

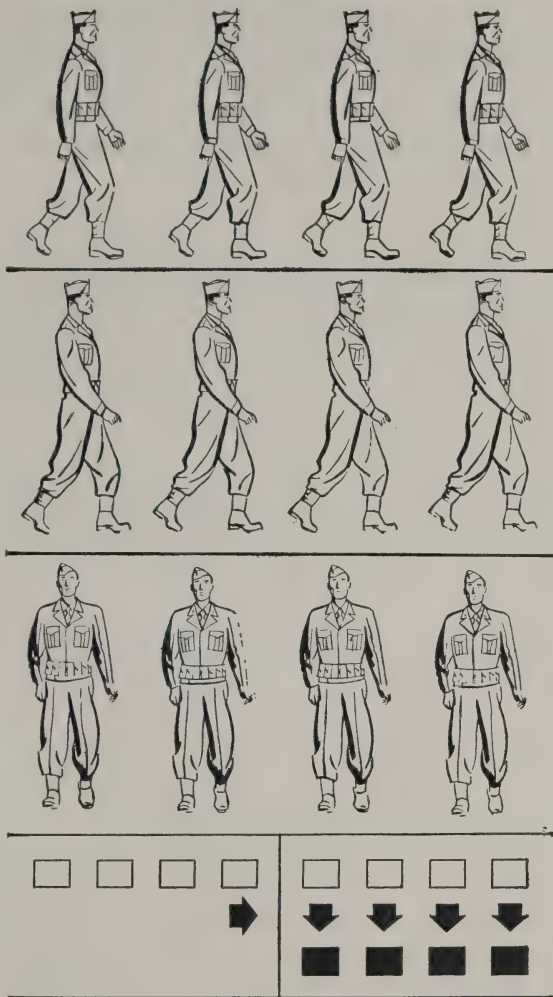


Figure 12. By the right flank, march.

73. TO CHANGE STEP. The commands are: 1. CHANGE STEP, 2. MARCH. Being in march in quick time, at the command MARCH, given as the right (left) foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; then plant the toe of the right foot near the heel of the left and step off with the left foot.

74. TO MARCH OTHER THAN AT ATTENTION. The commands are: 1. ROUTE STEP, 2. MARCH or 1. AT EASE, 2. MARCH.

a. 1. ROUTE STEP, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, men are not required to maintain silence or to march in cadence at attention.

b. 1. AT EASE, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, men are not required to march in cadence at attention, but are required to maintain silence.

CHAPTER 7

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER WITH ARMS

Section I. GENERAL

75. EARLY INSTRUCTION. As soon as practicable, the soldier is taught the use, care, and nomenclature of his weapon. When fair progress has been made in instruction without arms, he is taught the manual of arms. Instruction without arms and with arms should alternate.

76. GENERAL. a. FALL IN is executed with the rifle at the order arms and with the automatic rifle and carbine at sling arms. (See pars. 100 and 113.)

b. When troops are formed under arms, pieces are immediately inspected at the commands: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS. A similar inspection is made before dismissal. If cartridges are found in the chamber, receiver, or magazine, they are removed and placed in the belt.

c. (1) Rifles are habitually carried at right shoulder arms. Automatic rifles and carbines are habitually carried at sling arms.

(2) Weapons are not carried with cartridges in either the chamber or the receiver except when specifically ordered. When loaded (actual or simulated), they are carried locked. At all other times they are carried unlocked, with the trigger

pulled, to prevent damage from long-continued compression of the hammer spring.

d. (1) Before starting any movement for troops armed with rifles, except those movements indicated in f below, the commands: 1. RIGHT SHOULDER (SLING), 2. ARMS, are given *before* the command for movement.

(2) Movements for short distances may be executed at the trail by prefacing the preparatory command with the command AT TRAIL as 1. AT TRAIL, FORWARD, 2. MARCH. The trail is taken at the command MARCH, and the order resumed on halting.

(3) When the facings, alinements, opening and closing of ranks, side step, back step, forming for shelter tents, extending and closing are executed with the rifle at order arms, the weapon is brought to the trail while in motion, and the order is resumed on halting. The position of trail arms is taken at the command of execution in each case.

(4) At the command HALT, men armed with the rifle remain at the position of right (left) shoulder arms until the command: 1. ORDER, 2. ARMS, is given.

(5) Unless the automatic rifle and carbine are already slung, they are slung from the right shoulder at the command ARMS of 1. RIGHT SHOULDER, 2. ARMS. They are kept slung until the command REST or UNSLING ARMS, except in the case of carbines when executing port and inspection arms. (See pars. 114 and 115.) In long halts at attention, the men carrying such equipment may be directed to unsling arms. (See pars. 100 and 113.)

- e. The bayonet is fixed only when so ordered.
- f. In double time under arms, a disengaged hand is held as when without arms.
- g. Being at sling arms, not in ranks, the individual soldier renders the hand salute.
- h. For action of men armed with a weapon which has no manual of arms, when the command PRESENT ARMS is given, see paragraph 61c.

Section II. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE RIFLE

77. RULES GOVERNING EXECUTION OF MANUAL OF ARMS. Except where otherwise indicated, these rules will be applicable alike to the U.S. rifle, caliber .30, M1, and the U.S. rifle, caliber .30, M1903.

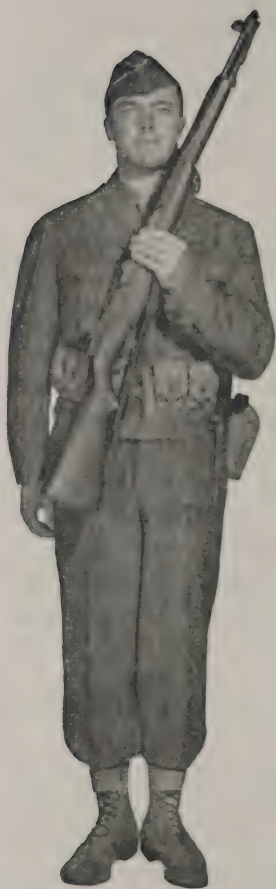
a. In all positions of the left hand at the balance, the thumb clasps the rifle; the sling is included in the grasp of the hand. (See fig. 13.) In describing the manual of arms, the term "at the balance" refers to points on rifles as follows:

(1) *U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1.* A point just forward of the trigger housing.

(2) *U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1903.* The center of the rear sight.

b. In all positions of the rifle, diagonally across the body, the barrel is up, butt in front of the right hip, barrel crossing opposite the junction of the neck with the left shoulder. The rifle is grasped at the balance with the left hand, palm toward the body, wrist straight. (See fig. 13.)

c. The cadence of the motions is that of quick time. Trainees are first required to give their



*Figure 13. Left hand
at the balance.*



*Figure 14. Position of
order arms.*

whole attention to the details of the motions, the cadence being gradually acquired as they become accustomed to handling their rifles. The instructor may require them to count aloud in cadence with the motions.

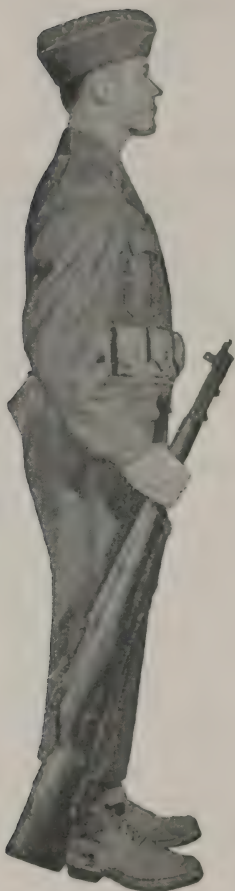
d. The manual is taught at a halt. For the purpose of instruction, it may be taught **BY THE NUMBERS.** (See par. 45h.) It is not executed in marching except when marching at attention, to pass from right shoulder to left shoulder or port arms and the reverse. These movements may be used to add interest to the drill or to prevent fatigue in long marches at attention.

e. Any appropriate position of the manual of arms may be ordered from a previous position by giving the suitable commands.

78. POSITION OF ORDER ARMS. The butt of the rifle rests on the ground, barrel to the rear, toe of the butt on line with the toe of, and touching the right shoe, right hand holding the rifle between the thumb and fingers, left hand as in the position of the soldier without arms. (See fig. 14.)

79. TRAIL ARMS. Being at order arms. 1. **TRAIL,** 2. **ARMS.** At the command **ARMS,** raise the rifle and incline the muzzle forward so that the barrel makes an angle of about 15° with the vertical, the right arm slightly bent. (See fig. 15.)

80. ORDER ARMS. Being at trail arms. 1. **ORDER,** 2. **ARMS.** At the command **ARMS,** lower the rifle with the right hand and resume the order.



*Figure 15. Position of
trail arms.*

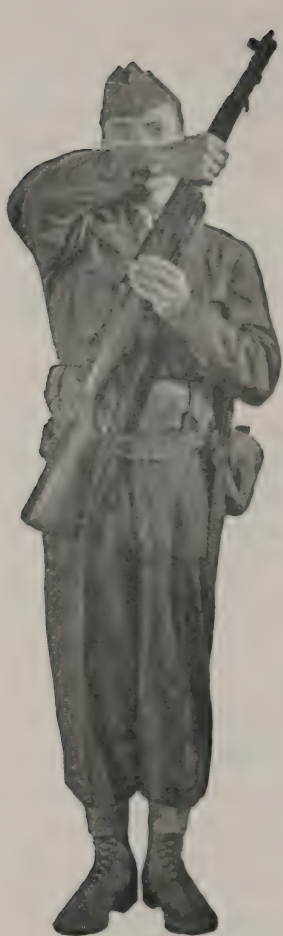


*Figure 16. Position of
sling arms.*

81. SLING ARMS. Being at order arms. 1. SLING, 2. ARMS. This movement is not executed in cadence and applies to any rifle, automatic rifle, light machine gun, light mortar, etc. Loosen the sling, if not already loosened, and in the most convenient manner assume the position shown in figure 16. This position is authorized for long parades, long reviews, and for occasions when the prolonged holding of the piece becomes a hardship on the troops. When used in ceremonies, the bayonet may be fixed.

82. UNSLING ARMS. Being at sling arms. 1. UNSLING, 2. ARMS, 3. ADJUST, 4. SLINGS. At the command ARMS, pieces are unslung. At the command SLINGS, slings are adjusted to the drill position. This adjustment of the sling will be made before precise movements of the manual are to be executed.

83. PORT ARMS. Being at order arms. 1. PORT, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, raise the rifle with the right hand and carry it diagonally across the front of the body until the right hand is in front of and slightly to the left of the face so that the barrel is up, butt in front of the right hip, barrel crossing opposite the junction of the neck and the left shoulder. At the same time, grasp the rifle at the balance with the left hand, palm toward the body, wrist straight. (See fig. 17①.) (TWO) Carry the right hand to the small of the stock, grasping it, palm down, holding right fore-



① FIRST POSITION



② SECOND POSITION

Figure 17. Execution of port arms.

arm horizontal; left elbow resting against the body; the rifle in a vertical plane parallel to the front. (See fig. 17②.)

84. PRESENT ARMS. Being at order arms. 1. PRESENT, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, with the right hand carry the rifle in front of the center of the body, barrel to the rear and vertical; grasp it with the left hand at the balance, forearm horizontal and resting against the body. (TWO) Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand. (See fig. 18.)

85. ORDER ARMS. Being at present or port arms. 1. ORDER, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, move the right hand from its grasp of the stock and regrasp the piece between the upper sling swivel and stacking swivel. (TWO) Release the grasp of the left hand and lower the rifle to the right so that the butt is 3 inches from the ground, barrel to the rear, left hand with fingers extended and joined steadying the rifle, forearm and wrist straight and inclining downward. (See fig. 19.) (THREE) Complete the order by lowering the rifle gently to the ground with the right hand. Cut away the left hand smartly to the side. Care must be exercised to insure that the rifle is lowered gently and not thrust down forcibly.

86. INSPECTION ARMS. Being at order arms. 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS.

a. U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1. At the command ARMS, take the position of port arms. (THREE) With the fingers of the left hand closed, place the



Figure 18. Present arms.



Figure 19. Next to last position in executing order arms.

left thumb on the operating rod handle and push it smartly to the rear until it is caught by the operating rod catch; at the same time, lower the head and eyes sufficiently to glance into the receiver. (FOUR) Having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, raise the head and eyes to the front, at the same time regrasping the piece with the left hand at the balance.

b. U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1903. At the command ARMS, take the position of port arms. (THREE) Seize the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, turn the handle up, draw the bolt back, and lower the head and eyes sufficiently to glance into the magazine. (FOUR) Having found the magazine empty or having emptied it, raise the head and eyes to the front.

87. ORDER (RIGHT SHOULDER, LEFT SHOULDER, PORT) ARMS. Being at inspection arms. 1. ORDER (RIGHT SHOULDER, LEFT SHOULDER, PORT), 2. ARMS.

a. U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1. At the preparatory command, place the rear edge of the right hand against the operating rod handle with the fingers extended and joined, forcing the operating rod handle slightly to the rear, and at the same time depress the follower with the right thumb; as the bolt rides forward over the follower, remove the thumb from the follower and release the operating rod handle, pull the trigger, and resume port arms. At the command ARMS, complete the movement ordered, except in the case of port arms, which will already have been executed.

b. U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1903. At the preparatory command, push the bolt forward, turn the

handle down, pull the trigger, and resume port arms. At the command ARMS, complete the movement ordered, except in the case of port arms, which will already have been executed.

88. RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS. Being at order arms.

1. RIGHT SHOULDER, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, raise and carry the rifle diagonally across the body with the right hand as shown in figure 20①, at the same time grasping it at the balance with the left hand. (TWO) Regrasp it with the right hand on the butt, the heel between the first two fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock. (See fig. 20②.) (THREE) Without changing the grasp of the right hand, place the rifle on the right shoulder, barrel up and inclined at an angle of about 45° from the horizontal, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder, right elbow against the side, forearm horizontal, the rifle in a vertical plane perpendicular to the front. Carry the left hand, thumb and fingers extended and joined, to the small of the stock, first joint of the forefinger touching the rear end of the receiver (or, for the M1903 rifle, the cocking piece), wrist straight, and elbow down. (See fig. 20③.) (FOUR) Cut away the left hand smartly to the side. (See fig. 20④.)

89. PORT ARMS. Being at right shoulder arms.

1. PORT, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, press the rifle butt down quickly and throw the rifle diagonally across the body, at the same time turning the butt clockwise one-quarter turn so as to bring the barrel up, the right hand retaining its



① FIRST POSITION



② SECOND POSITION



③ THIRD POSITION



④ FOURTH POSITION

Figure 20. Execution of right shoulder arms.

grasp on the butt, the left grasping the rifle at the balance. (TWO) Change the right hand to the small of the stock.

90. ORDER ARMS. Being at right shoulder arms. 1. ORDER, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, execute the first movement prescribed in paragraph 89 for port arms from right shoulder arms. (TWO) (THREE) (FOUR) Execute the three movements prescribed in paragraph 85 for order arms from port arms.

91. RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS. Being at port arms. 1. RIGHT SHOULDER, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, change the right hand to the butt as described in paragraph 88. (See fig. 20②.) (TWO) (THREE) Execute the last two movements prescribed in paragraph 88 for right shoulder arms from order arms. (See fig. 20③ and ④.)

92. LEFT SHOULDER ARMS. Being at port arms. 1. LEFT SHOULDER, 2. ARMS.

a. At the command ARMS, release the grip of the left hand on the rifle, and with the right hand still grasping the small of the stock, place it on the left shoulder, barrel up, trigger guard in the hollow of the shoulder. At the same time, grasp the butt with the left hand, heel of the butt between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, left forearm horizontal, left elbow against the side, the rifle in a vertical plane perpendicular to the front. (TWO) Drop the right hand quickly to the right side.

b. Left shoulder arms may be ordered when rifles are at the order, right shoulder, or present. At the command ARMS, execute port arms and continue in cadence to the position ordered.

93. PORT ARMS. Being at left shoulder arms. 1. PORT, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, grasp the rifle with the right hand at the small of the stock. (TWO) Release the grasp of the left hand and at the same time carry the piece with the right hand to the position of port arms and then regrasp it with the left.

94. ORDER (RIGHT SHOULDER) ARMS. Being at left shoulder arms. 1. ORDER (RIGHT SHOULDER), 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, execute port arms as described in paragraph 93 and continue in cadence to the position ordered as described in paragraphs 85 and 88.

95. PARADE REST. Being at order arms. 1. PARADE, 2. REST. At the command REST, move the left foot smartly 12 inches to the left of the right foot, keeping the legs straight so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet. At the same time incline the muzzle of the rifle to the front, the right arm extended, right hand grasping the rifle just below the upper band. Place and hold the left hand behind the body, resting in the small of the back, palm to the rear. (See fig. 21.)

96. SQUAD ATTENTION. Being at parade rest. 1. SQUAD, 2. ATTENTION. At the command ATTENTION, resume the position of order arms.



Figure 21. Position of parade rest.



① SALUTE AT RIGHT
SHOULDER ARMS



② SALUTE AT
ORDER ARMS

*Figure 22. Rifle salute at right shoulder arms
and order arms.*

97. RIFLE SALUTE. 1. RIFLE, 2. SALUTE. **a. Being at right shoulder arms.** At the command SALUTE, carry the left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, first joint of the forefinger touching the rear end of the receiver of the M1 rifle or the end of the cocking piece of the M1903 rifle; look toward the person saluted. (See fig. 22①.) (TWO) Cut away the left hand smartly to the side; turn the head and eyes to the front.

b. Being at order or trail arms. At the command SALUTE, carry the left hand smartly to the right side, palm of the hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight, first joint of forefinger touching the barrel between the stacking swivel and the muzzle at a point which best suits the conformation of the man, and look toward the person saluted. (See fig. 22②.) (TWO) Cut away the left hand smartly to the side; turn the head and eyes to the front.

98. FIX BAYONETS. Being at order arms. 1. FIX, 2. BAYONETS. At the command BAYONETS—

a. If the bayonet scabbard is on the belt, move the muzzle of the rifle to the left front and grasp the rifle below the stacking swivel with the left hand; grasp the bayonet with the right hand, back of the hand toward the body; pressing the spring with the forefinger, draw the bayonet from the scabbard and fix it on the barrel, glancing at the muzzle; resume the order. (See fig. 23.)



Figure 23. Fix bayonets.



Figure 24. Position of automatic rifle slung over right shoulder.

b. If the bayonet scabbard is on the haversack, draw and fix the bayonet in the most convenient manner.

c. These movements are not executed in cadence.

99. UNFIX BAYONETS. Being at order arms. 1. UNFIX, 2. BAYONETS. At the command BAYONETS—

a. If the bayonet scabbard is on the belt, take the position for fixing bayonets; grasp the handle of the bayonet with the right hand; pressing the spring, raise the bayonet until the handle is about 12 inches above the muzzle of the rifle; drop the point to the left, turning the back of the hand toward the body; and, glancing at the scabbard, return the bayonet, the blade passing between the left arm and the body. Regrasp the rifle with the right hand and resume the order.

b. If the bayonet scabbard is on the haversack, remove the bayonet from the rifle as described above and return it to the scabbard in the most convenient manner.

c. These movements are not executed in cadence.

Section III. MANUAL OF THE AUTOMATIC RIFLE

100. GENERAL RULES. a. Except when otherwise prescribed, the automatic rifle is habitually carried slung over the right shoulder, butt down, barrel to the rear, right hand grasping the sling, hand in front of armpit. (See fig. 24.)

b. For marches and field exercises, the automatic rifle may be carried slung over either shoulder.

c. When troops are at ease, the automatic rifle is kept slung unless otherwise ordered.

d. When troops are at rest, the automatic rifle may be unslung.

e. Only the following movements of the manual are executed by the automatic rifleman:

(1) *Parade rest.* Being at sling arms, execute as without arms keeping the right hand on the sling.

(2) *Inspection arms.* Being at sling arms, at the command ARMS, grasp the magazine with the left hand; at the same time press the magazine release with the right hand. Withdraw the magazine with the left hand and place it in the belt. Pull back the operating handle with the left hand.

(3) *To resume sling arms.* Being at inspection arms. 1. ORDER (PORT, RIGHT SHOULDER, LEFT SHOULDER), 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, pull the trigger, replace the magazine, and resume the position of attention, the automatic rifle being kept slung.

f. When a unit is formed or dismissed, men armed with the automatic rifle execute inspection arms at the commands: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS.

g. Men armed with the automatic rifle salute with the hand salute when not in ranks, or when in ranks and the command PRESENT ARMS is given. (See par. 61c.)

h. For instructions, ceremonies, and drill, the organization commander may, at his discretion, substitute rifles for automatic rifles.

Section IV. MANUAL OF THE PISTOL

101. GENERAL. a. The movements herein described differ in purpose from the manual of arms for the rifle in that they are not designed to be executed in exact unison, there being, with only a few exceptions, no real necessity for their simultaneous execution. They are not therefore planned as a disciplinary drill to be executed in cadence with snap and precision, but merely as simple, quick, and safe methods of handling the pistol.

b. *In general, movements begin and end at the position of raise pistol.*

c. Officers and enlisted men armed with the pistol remain at the position of attention during the manual of arms, but render the hand salute at the command PRESENT ARMS. (See par. 61c.)

102. RAISE PISTOL. 1. RAISE, 2. PISTOL. At the command PISTOL, unbutton the flap of the holster with the right hand and grasp the stock, back of the hand outward. Draw the pistol from the holster; reverse it, muzzle up, the thumb and last three fingers holding the stock, the forefinger extended outside the trigger guard, the barrel of the pistol to the rear and inclined to the front at an angle of 30° , the hand as high as, and 6 inches in front of, the point of the right shoulder. (See fig. 25①.)

103. WITHDRAW MAGAZINE. At the command WITHDRAW MAGAZINE, without lowering the right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the right;

press the magazine catch with the right thumb and with the left hand remove the magazine. (See fig. 25②.) Place magazine between the belt and outer garment.

104. OPEN CHAMBER. At the command OPEN CHAMBER, withdraw the magazine, if not already withdrawn, and resume the position of raise pistol. Without lowering the right hand, grasp the slide with the thumb and the first two fingers of the left hand (thumb on left side of slide and pointing downward); keeping the muzzle elevated, shift the grip of the right hand so that the right thumb engages the slide stop. (See fig. 25③.) Push the slide downward to its full extent and force the slide stop into its notch with the right thumb without lowering the muzzle of the pistol.

105. CLOSE CHAMBER. At the command CLOSE CHAMBER, with the right thumb press down the slide stop and let the slide go forward. Squeeze the trigger, being sure that the muzzle is still elevated.

106. INSERT MAGAZINE. At the command INSERT MAGAZINE, without lowering the right hand, turn the barrel to the right. Grasp a magazine with the first two fingers and thumb of the left hand; withdraw it from the belt and insert it in the pistol. Press it fully home.

107. LOAD. At the command **LOAD**, if a loaded magazine is not already in the pistol, insert one. Without lowering the right hand, turn the barrel slightly to the left. Grasp the slide with the thumb and fingers of the left hand (thumb on right side of slide and pointing upward. See fig. 25④.) Pull the slide downward to its full extent. Release the slide and engage the safety lock.

108. UNLOAD. At the command **UNLOAD**, withdraw the magazine. Open the chamber as prescribed in paragraph 104. Glance at the chamber to verify that it is empty. Close the chamber. Take the position of raise pistol and squeeze the trigger. Then insert an empty magazine.

109. INSPECTION ARMS. 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS. At the command **ARMS**, withdraw the magazine. Open the chamber as prescribed in paragraph 104. Take the position of raise pistol. The withdrawn magazine is held in the open left hand at the height of the belt. (See fig. 25⑤.) After the pistol has been inspected or at the command **1. RETURN, 2. PISTOL**, close the chamber, take the position of raise pistol, and squeeze the trigger, being sure that the muzzle is still elevated. Insert an empty magazine and execute return pistol.

110. RETURN PISTOL. 1. RETURN, 2. PISTOL. At the command **PISTOL**, lower the pistol to the holster, reversing it, muzzle down, back of the



① RAISE PISTOL



② WITHDRAW MAGAZINE



③ OPEN CHAMBER



④ LOAD
(PULLING SLIDE DOWNWARD)



⑤ INSPECTION ARMS.

Figure 25. Manual of the pistol.

hand to the right; raise the flap of the holster with the right thumb; insert the pistol in the holster and thrust it home; button the flap of the holster with the right hand.

111. MANUAL OF THE PISTOL, MOUNTED. For manual of the pistol, mounted, see FM 23-35.

Section V. MANUAL OF THE CARBINE

112. GENERAL. The manual of the U. S. carbine, caliber .30, provides for uniform, simple, safe, and quick methods of handling the piece. Precision and simultaneous execution are seldom required; however, a simple manual is included for those occasions when its use is desirable. Men armed with the carbine execute inspection carbine when a unit is formed or dismissed at the command: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS. For loading and unloading, see FM 23-7.

113. CARRYING POSITION (SLING ARMS). a. Except as otherwise prescribed, the carbine will habitually be carried for drills, ceremonies, and guard duty slung over the right shoulder, butt down, barrel to the left, right hand grasping the sling, hand in front of the armpit. (See fig. 26①.) The magazine normally will be inserted in the receiver for ceremonies and guard duty only. When troops are at ease, the carbine is kept slung unless otherwise ordered. When troops are at rest, the carbine may be unslung and held in any desired position. In coming to the position of attention,



① CARBINE SLUNG



② ACROSS BACK MUZZLE DOWN



③ ACROSS BACK MUZZLE UP

Figure 26. Carrying position for the carbine.

the carrying position is assumed. The hand salute is executed in the normal manner, as without arms, after releasing the grasp of the right hand from the sling. (See par. 61c.) The parade rest is executed as without arms, keeping the right hand on the sling.

b. For dismounted marches or field exercises, the carbine will be carried in the manner prescribed by the unit leader. Depending on whether the unit is to move on foot or by truck, or whether personnel are to be employed in serving a weapon, he may choose any of the following methods:

(1) Slung over either right or left shoulder, with muzzle *up*. (See fig. 26①.)

(2) Slung across the back, muzzle *down*, with sling over the right or left shoulder. (See fig. 26②.)

(3) Slung across the back, muzzle *up*, with sling over the right or left shoulder. (See fig. 26③.)

(4) Carried in the holster.

114. PORT ARMS. Being at sling arms. To come to the position of port arms, grasp the sling with the left hand above the right (fig. 27①), lifting the piece from the shoulder and at the same time withdrawing the right arm from between the piece and sling. Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, bringing the piece to a vertical plane parallel to and about 4 inches in front of the center of the body, barrel extending upward and to the left at an angle of 45°. (See fig. 27②.) With the left hand grasp the hand guard about 3 inches below the upper band. (See fig. 27③.)



① FIRST POSITION



② SECOND POSITION



③ THIRD POSITION

Figure 27. Execution of port arms with the carbine.

The position of port arms is not assumed when the carbine is carried in the holster. Port arms with the carbine is not executed as part of the manual of arms with the rifle.

115. INSPECTION ARMS. Being at sling arms. Executed at the commands: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS. At the command of execution, grasp the sling with the left hand above the right, lifting the piece from the shoulder and at the same time withdrawing the right arm from between the piece and the sling. Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, resting the butt of the piece just in front of the right hip, barrel elevated at an angle of 45° , muzzle to the front. Press the magazine lock to the left with the forefinger of the right hand and, at the same time, withdraw the magazine from the receiver with the left hand, inserting it between the body and belt in front of the left hip. (See fig. 28①.) Assume the position of port arms. With the forefinger of the right hand, pull the operating slide all the way back and press down on the operating slide catch with the right thumb, locking the operating slide in its rear position; regrasp the small of the stock and at the same time lower the head and eyes sufficiently to glance into the chamber. Having found the chamber empty or having emptied it, raise the head and eyes to the front. (See fig. 28②.) Inspection arms with the carbine is not executed as part of the manual of arms with the rifle.

116. TO RESUME SLING ARMS. Being at inspection arms. Executed at the commands: 1. ORDER

(RIGHT SHOULDER), 2. ARMS or 1. RETURN, 2. PISTOL. At the preparatory command, release the operating slide by pulling the operating handle slightly to the rear with the right forefinger and allowing the slide to go forward; pull the trigger and replace the magazine. At the command of execution, sling the carbine over the right shoulder and resume the position of attention.

117. PORT ARMS. Being at inspection arms. 1. PORT, 2. ARMS. At the command PORT, release the operating slide as described above, pull the trigger, and replace the magazine. At the command ARMS, complete the movement.



Figure 28. Execution of inspection arms with the carbine.

	REGIMENTAL COMMANDER AND STAFF		SECTION LEADER OR CHIEF OF SECTION
	BATTALION COMMANDER AND STAFF		SQUAD LEADER OR SERGEANT
	COMPANY COMMANDER OR CAPTAIN		ASSISTANT SQUAD LEADER OR CORPORAL
	EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SECOND IN COMMAND		RIFLEMAN
	RECONNAISSANCE OFFICER		TRUCK DRIVER
	PLATOON COMMANDER OR LIEUTENANT		COLORS
	FIRST SERGEANT		GUIDON BEARER
	PLATOON SERGEANT OR SERGEANT MAJOR		MESSENGER
	PLATOON GUIDE		VEHICLE

Figure 29. Key to symbols used in diagrams in this manual.

CHAPTER 8

DRILL FOR FOOT TROOPS

Section I. SQUAD

118. GENERAL. a. A squad is a group of soldiers organized as a team. It consists of a leader and other personnel authorized by appropriate Tables of Organization and Equipment. When the squad leader is absent, he is replaced by the second in command. When the second in command is also absent, the next senior member of the squad acts as leader, and so on. If the seniority of different members is not known, men are designated by name as successive leaders, down to the last two men in the squad.

Note. For key to symbols used in connection with figures of formation, see figure 29.

b. The squad is always kept intact, so far as practicable. The normal formation is a single rank or single file as shown in figure 30. This permits variation in the number of men composing the squad. The original formation is always in line. Column formation, when used, is taken from line formation.

c. The squad marches in line for minor changes of position only.

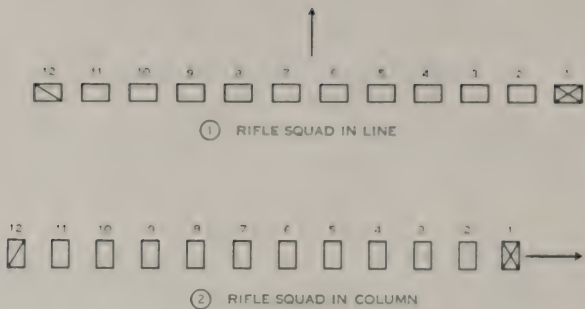


Figure 30. Squad formations.

119. TO FORM THE SQUAD. a. The command is: FALL IN. At the command FALL IN, the squad forms in line on the squad leader as shown in figure 31. On falling in each man, except the one on the left, extends his left arm laterally at shoulder height, palm of the hand down, fingers extended and joined. Each man, except the one on



Figure 31. FALL IN.

the right, turns his head and eyes to the right and places himself in line so that his right shoulder touches lightly the tips of the fingers of the man on his right. As soon as proper intervals have been obtained, each man drops his arm smartly to his side without command and turns his head smartly to the front.

b. To form at close interval, the commands are: 1. AT CLOSE INTERVAL, 2. FALL IN. At the command FALL IN, the men fall in as in **a** above, except that close intervals are obtained by placing the left hands on the hips as shown in figure 32.



Figure 32. 1. AT CLOSE INTERVAL, 2. FALL IN.

In this position the heel of the palm of the hand rests on the hip, the fingers and thumb are extended and joined, and the elbow is in the plane of the body.

c. If the squad is formed under arms, pieces are at once inspected.

120. PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS APPLICABLE. The squad executes the positions, movements, and manual of arms as prescribed in chapters 6 and 7, all men executing the movements simultaneously.

121. TO DISMISS THE SQUAD. The commands are: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, 3. PORT, 4. ARMS, 5. DISMISSED. If the squad is not under arms, the single command DISMISSED is used.

122. TO COUNT OFF. a. The command is: 1. COUNT, 2. OFF. At the command OFF, each man of the squad, except the one on the right flank, turns his head and eyes to the right. The right flank man calls out, "One," vigorously, but without exaggeration. Each man in succession calls out in the same manner, "Two," "Three," etc., turning his head and eyes smartly to the front as he calls his number.

b. This command may be given whenever desirable to insure that the men know their relative positions in the squad.

123. TO ALINE SQUAD. a. If in line, the commands are: 1. DRESS RIGHT (LEFT) or 1. AT CLOSE INTERVAL, DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), 2. DRESS, 3. READY, 4. FRONT. At the command DRESS, each man except the one on the left extends his left arm (or if at close interval, his left hand upon his hip), and all aline themselves to the right. The instructor places himself on the right flank one pace from and in prolongation of the

line and facing down the line. From this position he verifies the alinement of the men, ordering individuals to move forward or back as necessary. Having checked the alinement, he faces to the right in marching and moves 3 paces forward, halts, faces to the left and commands: 1. READY, 2. FRONT. At the command FRONT, arms are dropped quietly and smartly to the side, and at the same time heads turned smartly to the front.

b. If in column, the command is: COVER. At the command COVER, men cover from front to rear with 40 inches distance between men.

124. BEING IN LINE AT NORMAL INTERVAL, TO OBTAIN CLOSE INTERVAL. The commands are: 1. CLOSE, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, all men except the right flank man face to the right in marching and form at close interval as prescribed in paragraph 119b.

125. BEING IN LINE AT CLOSE INTERVAL TO EXTEND TO NORMAL INTERVAL. The commands are: 1. EXTEND, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, all men except the right flank man face to the left in marching and form at normal interval as prescribed in paragraph 119a.

126. BEING IN LINE TO MARCH TO THE FLANK. The commands are: 1. RIGHT (LEFT), 2. FACE, 3. FORWARD, 4. MARCH. The movements are executed as explained in paragraphs 60a and 63, all men stepping off simultaneously.

127. TO MARCH TO THE OBLIQUE. a. For the instruction of trainees, the squad being correctly alined, the instructor causes each man to face half right (left), points out his position, and explains that it is to be maintained in the oblique march. (See fig. 33.)

b. The squad being in any formation, the commands are: 1. RIGHT (LEFT) OBLIQUE, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as the right foot strikes the ground, each individual advances and plants the left foot, faces to the half right in marching, and steps off in a direction of 45° to the right of his original front. He preserves his relative position, keeping his shoulders parallel to those of the guide, and so regulates his step that the ranks remain parallel to their original front.

c. To resume the original direction, the commands are: 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH. At the com-



Figure 33. Right oblique.

mand MARCH, each individual faces to the half left in marching and then moves straight to the front.

d. The command HALT is given on the left foot when halting from right oblique and on the right foot when halting from left oblique. At the command HALT, given as the left (right) foot strikes the ground, each individual advances and plants the right (left) foot, turns to the front on the ball of the right (left) foot, and places the left (right) foot by the side of the right (left) foot.

e. To stop temporarily the execution of the movement for the correction of errors, the commands are: 1. IN PLACE, 2. HALT. All halt in place without facing to the front and stand fast. To resume the movement, the commands are: 1. RESUME, 2. MARCH.

f. If at half step or mark time while obliquing, the full step is resumed by the command: 1. RESUME, 2. MARCH.

g. The word "oblique" is pronounced to rhyme with "strike."

128. TO MARCH TOWARD THE FLANK WHILE IN MARCH. a. The commands are: 1. BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, each individual executes the movement as prescribed in paragraph 72.

b. This movement is used when a quick movement to the right or left for a short distance is required. Normally the unit is halted, faced in the desired direction, and started forward again by the commands: 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH.

129. BEING IN COLUMN, TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

The commands are: 1. COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT) (HALF RIGHT) (HALF LEFT), 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the leading man executes the movement as prescribed in paragraph 70. The other men in the column execute the same movement successively and on the same ground as the leading man.

130. BEING IN LINE, TO TAKE INTERVAL AND AS-

SEMBLE. a. To take interval, the commands are: 1. TAKE INTERVAL TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the right flank man stands fast and extends his left arm at shoulder height, palm of the hand down, fingers extended and joined, until the man on his left obtains the proper interval; he then drops his arm. Other men face to the left in marching and advance until they have an interval of two arms' length from the man on their right. Each man, except the one on the left, who raises his right arm only, extends both arms laterally at shoulder height. All, except the right flank man, then turn their heads and eyes to the right and place themselves in line so that the fingertips of each man's right hand touch lightly the fingertips of the left hand of the man on his right. As soon as each man alines himself at two arms' length interval from the man on his right, he drops his right arm to the side and turns his head and eyes to the front. He drops his left arm to the side when the man on his left has obtained his proper interval. If under arms, rifles are slung prior to the execution of this movement.

b. To assemble, the commands are: 1. ASSEM-

ON, (PT) the the The ve- the
BLE TO THE RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the right flank man stands fast. All other men face to the right in marching and form at normal intervals as described in paragraph 119a.

AS- 1. CH. man der led the nen until om one ds cept and so ch man elf his ns eft as les nt. M-
131. TO STACK ARMS. The rifle squad being in line at normal or close interval, the commands are: 1. STACK, 2. ARMS. Numbers 2, 6, and 9 make the stacks except when there is no one on their left. For squads of more than 12 men, additional stackmen are designated.

a. At the command ARMS, the man on the left of the stackman regrasps his rifle (the left rifle of the stack) at the balance with his right hand; raises it, barrel up, to the horizontal; and passes it to the stackman, who grasps it with his left hand between the upper sling swivel and the stacking swivel.

b. The stackman places the butt of the left rifle between his feet, the barrel to the front, the muzzle inclined slightly to the front, his thumb and forefinger raising the stacking swivel. He then throws the butt of his own rifle (the center rifle), with the barrel to the rear, 2 feet in advance of the butt of the left rifle and 6 inches to the right of his right toe. At the same time his right hand shifts to the stacking swivel and engages it with that of the left rifle.

c. The man on the right of the stackman regrasps his rifle (the right rifle of the stack), his right hand at the small of the stock, his left hand between the upper sling swivel and the stacking swivel. Keeping his right foot in place, he steps to

the left front and carries his rifle well forward, barrel up. (See fig. 34①.) With the forefinger of his left hand guiding the stacking swivel, he engages it with the free hook of the center rifle's stacking swivel. Rotating the rifle outward so that the barrel rests in the angle formed by the other two rifles (fig. 34②), he lowers the butt to the ground so that it forms a uniform stack with them. He then resumes the position of attention.



Figure 34①. Stack arms: man on the right engages stacking swivel of his rifle with that of the center rifle.

d. Other rifles and any carbines or automatic rifles of the squad, held approximately vertically, are passed toward the nearest stack on the right and laid on the stack by the stackman, barrel toward the stack. Care is exercised that pieces laid on the stack are at a sufficient angle from the vertical to insure their remaining in place. (See fig. 34③.)

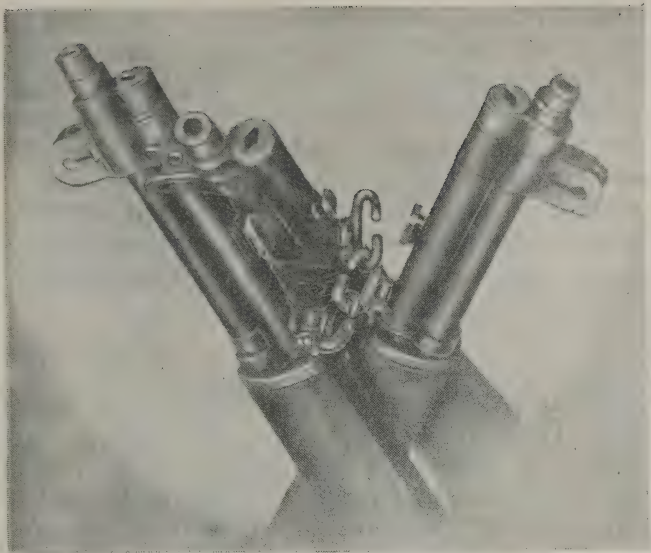


Figure 34②. Stack arms: barrel of the right rifle rests in the angle formed by the other two rifles.



Figure 34③. Stack arms: the completed stacks.

132. TO TAKE ARMS. The squad being in line behind the stacks, the commands are: 1. TAKE, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, the procedure of stacking arms is reversed. The loose weapons are first passed back. In breaking the stack, the stackman grasps his rifle and that of the man on his left, so that the rifles will not fall when the man on the right raises and disengages his rifle. Each man, as he receives his arm, resumes the position of order (sling) arms.

133. TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS FROM SINGLE FILE. The squad being in column at a halt, to form column of twos the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF TWOS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the leading man stands fast; the second man in the squad moves by the oblique until he is to the left of and abreast of the squad leader or leading man with normal interval, and halts; the third man moves forward until behind the squad leader or leading man with normal distance, and halts; the fourth man moves by the oblique until he is to the left of and abreast of the third man with normal interval, and halts; and so on.

134. TO FORM SINGLE FILE FROM COLUMN OF TWOS. The squad being in column of twos at a halt, to form single file, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FILES FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the leading man of the right column moves forward, the leading man of

the left column steps off to the right oblique, then executes left oblique so as to follow the right file at normal distance. Remaining twos follow successively in like manner.

135. COLUMN OF TWOS. A small group, not at drill, may be marched in column of twos by forming it in two ranks and giving the command:
1. RIGHT (LEFT), 2. FACE.

Section II. PLATOON

136. COMPOSITION AND FORMATION OF THE PLATOON. **a.** A platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two or more sections or squads. Platoon headquarters consists of a platoon commander and one or more assistants.

Note. A section not subdivided into squads is formed and executes movements in the same manner as a squad. (See sec. I of this ch.)

b. The platoon forms in two or more ranks with 40 inches distance between ranks.

c. The platoon in line is alined as prescribed for the squad in paragraph 123. The alinement of each rank is verified by the platoon leader.

d. The platoon in line closes and extends as prescribed for the squad in paragraphs 124 and 125.

e. The platoon in line takes interval and assembles as prescribed for the squad in paragraph 130. This movement may be ordered, after ranks are opened, for the display of field equipment or for other special purposes.

f. The platoon may be formed for physical training as follows: (See also FM 21-20.)

(1) 1. EXTEND TO THE LEFT, 2. MARCH. At this command the men in the right file stand fast, with arms extended sideward; all other men turn to the left and run forward to the original left. All face to the front with arms extended sideward after taking the required distance. The distance between fingertips is about 12 inches.

(2) 1. ARMS DOWNWARD, 2. MOVE. At this command the arms are lowered smartly to the side.

(3) 1. FROM FRONT TO REAR, 2. COUNT OFF. At this command the leading man in each file turns his head to the right rear, calls off "one" and faces to the front. Other men in each file call off in turn, "two," "three," "four," etc., in the same manner.

(4) 1. EVEN NUMBERS, TO THE LEFT, 2. UNCOVER. At the command UNCOVER, each even-numbered man side-jumps to the left, squarely in the middle of the interval. In doing this, he swings his left leg sideward and jumps from his right foot and lights on his left foot, smartly bringing the right into position against the left.

(5) To assemble the unit, the leader commands: 1. ASSEMBLE TO THE RIGHT, 2. MARCH. At the command, MARCH, all return to their original position in column on the double.

137. FORMATION OF THE SECTION. A section normally forms and drills as part of a platoon. As used herein, the term *section* is synonymous with *squad* or *platoon* depending upon its size.

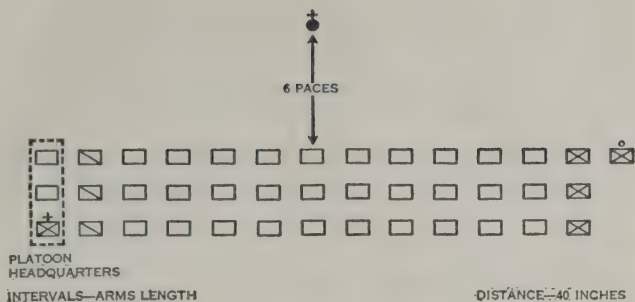


Figure 35. Rifle platoon in line.

138. POSITIONS OF INDIVIDUALS. a. The platoon leader takes position 6 paces in front of the center of his platoon when in line. (See fig. 35.) In march formation, he marches at the head of his platoon as shown in figure 36.

b. The platoon sergeant takes position to the left of the left man of the rear rank when the platoon is in line unless otherwise indicated. In march formation, he follows the rear man in the right squad of the unit. He observes the conduct of the unit and sees that the proper formation is maintained and that commands are promptly and properly executed.

c. The platoon guide (a sergeant or other specially designated noncommissioned officer) is posted to the right of the right flank man of the front rank when in line. In column, he takes post in front of the right flank man. He is responsible for maintaining the proper direction and cadence of march of the platoon. (See par. 41.)

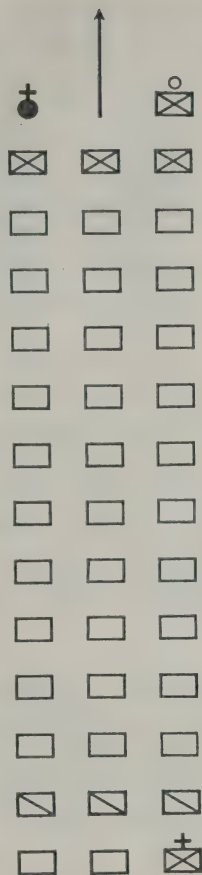
d. Other noncommissioned officers (such as mess and supply sergeants, clerks, and technicians) and privates (such as cooks' helpers and basics), whose positions are not otherwise prescribed, may be attached to platoons to equalize the strength thereof without interfering with the permanent squad organization. They fall in on the left when in line or in rear when platoons are in column. (See par. 154b.)

139. TO FORM THE PLATOON. a. The command is: FALL IN. At the command FALL IN, the platoon guide takes his position so that the leading rank will fall in with its center opposite and three paces from the platoon sergeant. The other ranks form in rear of the leading squad or section with 40 inches distance between ranks. Members of the rear ranks extend their arms to obtain their approximate intervals, but cover the corresponding members of the leading rank.

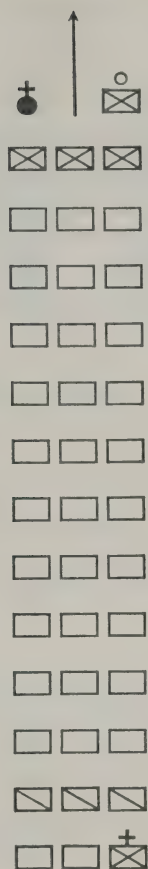
b. To form at close interval, the commands are: 1. AT CLOSE INTERVAL, 2. FALL IN. At the command FALL IN, the movement is executed as prescribed in a above, except that squads form at close interval. (See par. 119b.)

c. The platoon is ordinarily formed and dismissed by the platoon sergeant. (See par. 156.)

140. TO DISMISS THE PLATOON. The commands are: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, 3. PORT, 4. ARMS, 5. DISMISSED. If not under arms, the single command DISMISSED is employed.



① NORMAL INTERVAL:
ARMS LENGTH



② CLOSE INTERVAL:
4 INCHES

DISTANCE: 40 INCHES

Figure 36. Rifle platoon in column.

141. PLATOON FORMATIONS FOR MARCHING. a.

The normal formation for marching is in column of two or more files, files abreast, squad leaders at the heads of their squads. (See fig. 36.)

b. The platoon marches in line only for minor changes of position.

c. The platoon being in line to march to the right (left), the commands are: 1. RIGHT, (LEFT), 2. FACE, 3. FORWARD, 4. MARCH. This marches the platoon in column of two or more files to the right (left).

142. GUIDE IN MARCHING. Except when otherwise directed, men in ranks maintain the proper distance and interval and align themselves on the men toward the flank on which the guide is marching. When it is desired to guide toward the left, the command is GUIDE LEFT. The guide and the platoon leader then change their relative positions.

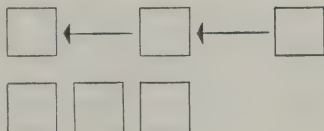
143. SUPPLEMENTARY COMMANDS. Whenever commands are given involving movements in which all squads in the platoon do not execute the same movement simultaneously, the squad leaders give the appropriate supplementary commands for the movement of their squads.

144. BEING IN COLUMN AT NORMAL INTERVAL, TO MARCH (FORM) AT CLOSE INTERVAL. (See fig. 36②.) The commands are: 1. CLOSE. 2. MARCH.

a. Being in march in column at the command MARCH, the squad(s) away from the guide obliques toward the guide until the interval be-

CLOSE—MARCH

THREE FILES



TWO FILES

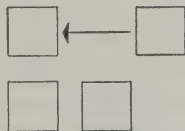
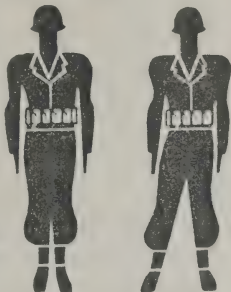


Figure 37. Close-march: three files, two files.

tween men is 4 inches, and takes up the half step when abreast of the base squad. The base squad takes up the half step until the dress has been regained.

b. Being at a halt in column, the squads close by executing right (left) step. (See fig. 37.)

145. BEING IN COLUMN AT CLOSE INTERVAL, TO MARCH (FORM) AT NORMAL INTERVAL. The commands are: 1. EXTEND, 2. MARCH.

a. Being in march in column, at the command MARCH, the squad(s) away from the guide obliques away from the guide until the interval

between files is one arms length, and takes up the half step when abreast of the base squad. The base squad takes up the half step until the dress has been regained.

b. Being at a halt in column, squads extend by executing right (left) step.

146. BEING IN COLUMN, TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

The commands are: 1. COLUMN RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH. The right flank man of the leading rank (the guide and platoon leader excepted) is the pivot of this movement. At the command MARCH, the right flank man of the leading rank faces to the right in marching as prescribed in paragraph 70, and takes up the half step until the other men of his rank are abreast of him; he then resumes the full step. The other men of the leading rank oblique to the right in marching without changing interval, place themselves abreast of the pivot man, and conform to his step. The ranks in rear of the leading rank execute the movement on the same ground and in the same manner as the leading rank. (See fig. 38.)

147. BEING IN COLUMN, TO FORM LINE TO FRONT.

The commands are: 1. COLUMN RIGHT, 2. MARCH, 3. PLATOON, 4. HALT, 5. LEFT, 6. FACE. Column right is executed as prescribed in paragraph 146. The command HALT is given after the change of direction is completed.

COLUMN RIGHT MARCH

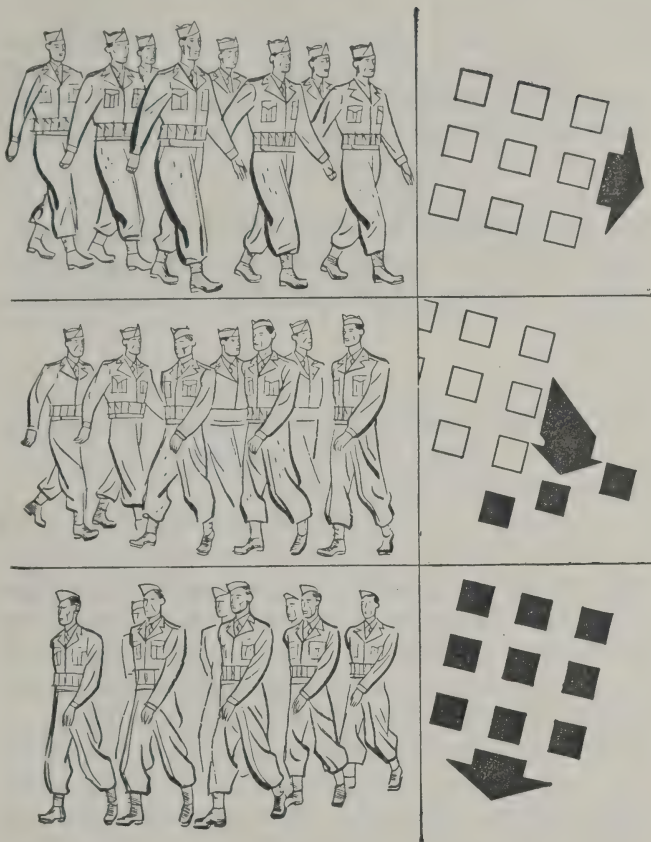


Figure 38. Column right, march.

148. BEING IN ANY FORMATION IN MARCH, TO MARCH TOWARD THE FLANK. The commands are:

1. BY THE RIGHT (LEFT) FLANK, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, given as the right foot strikes the ground, each individual executes the movement as prescribed in paragraph 72. If the platoon is in column at close (4-inch) intervals, the squads in rear of the squad which becomes the leading squad take up the half step until they each reach 40 inches distance from the squad ahead. This movement is used for short distances only.

149. TO STACK ARMS. Before stacking arms, ranks are opened. Arms are then stacked by each squad as prescribed in paragraph 131.

150. BEING IN LINE, TO OPEN RANKS. The commands are: 1. OPEN RANKS, 2. MARCH, 3. READY, 4. FRONT. At the command MARCH, the front rank takes two paces forward, halts, and executes dress right. The second rank takes one pace forward, halts, and executes dress right. The third rank, if present, stands fast and executes dress right. Each succeeding rank present takes two (four, six) steps backward, halts and executes dress right. The platoon leader, moving by the most direct route, places himself on the flank of the platoon toward which the dress is made, one pace from and in prolongation of the front rank and facing down the line. From this position he

alines the front rank. He then faces to the left in marching, halts on the prolongation of each succeeding rank, executes right face, and alines that rank. After verifying the alinement of the rear rank, he faces to the right in marching, moves three paces beyond the front rank, halts, faces to the left and commands: 1. READY, 2. FRONT.

151. BEING AT OPEN RANKS, TO CLOSE RANKS. The commands are: 1. CLOSE RANKS, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the front rank stands fast; the second rank takes one pace forward and halts. Each succeeding rank present, takes two, (three, four, five) paces forward respectively, and halts. Each man covers his file leader.

152. TO FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS. a. Shelter tents will be pitched in line and in formation only for purposes of instruction and for formal field inspections of equipment. Normally, in bivouac, full use will be made of available cover, and straight lines will be avoided.

b. The platoon is formed for pitching shelter tents in one line. If sufficient space is not available, squad lines may be used.

c. If men are armed with rifles, rifles will be slung prior to forming for shelter tents.

d. The platoon being in line, to form in one rank for pitching shelter tents, the commands are: 1. FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH, 3. TAKE INTERVAL TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 4. MARCH, 5. COUNT OFF.

(1) At the command **FORM FOR SHELTER TENTS TO THE LEFT**, the second in command moves to a position on the right of the guide who is on the right of the right man of the front rank. The messengers take position on the left of the left man of the rear rank.

(2) At the command **2. MARCH**, all squads except the squad in the first rank face to the left in marching and step off. Squad leaders move their squads into line abreast of the squad(s) already on line by giving the appropriate commands: **1. BY THE RIGHT FLANK, 2. MARCH, and 1. SQUAD, 2. HALT.**

(3) At the commands **3. TAKE INTERVAL TO THE LEFT, (RIGHT) 4. MARCH, 5. COUNT OFF**, given by the platoon leader, the entire rank executes these movements as prescribed in paragraphs 130a and 122.

e. On direction of the platoon leader, the odd numbers draw their bayonets and thrust them into the ground alongside the outside of the left heel near the instep. The bayonet indicates the position of the front tent pole. Men not equipped with bayonets mark the place with the left heel. Odd and even numbers (Nos. 1 and 2; Nos. 3 and 4; etc.) pitch tents together.

f. To assemble, the commands are: **1. ASSEMBLE TO THE RIGHT, 2. MARCH, 3. RIGHT, 4. FACE, 5. COLUMN OF TWOS (THREES, FOURS) TO THE RIGHT, 6. MARCH.** (See pars. 130b and 153). The platoon sergeant and messengers resume their normal posts.

g. For method of pitching shelter tents and display of equipment, see FM 21-15. (See fig. 39.)

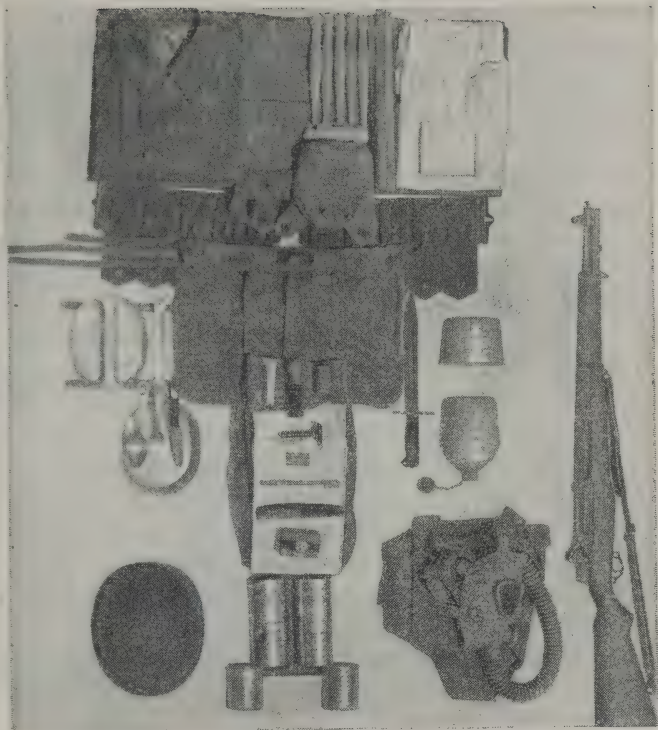


Figure 39. Display of equipment.

153. TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS AND SINGLE FILE AND RE-FORM. The platoon may be marched in column of twos or single file by the procedure given below. This is not a precise movement. It is practised in drill so that, when necessary, the movement may be executed smoothly and without delay. The change of column is always made from a halt.

a. Being in column of threes, to form column of twos, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the right two squads march forward; the left squad forms column of twos to the left as prescribed for the squad in paragraph 133, and then executes column half right and column half left so as to follow in column the leading squads. Normal distances are maintained. (See fig. 40①.)

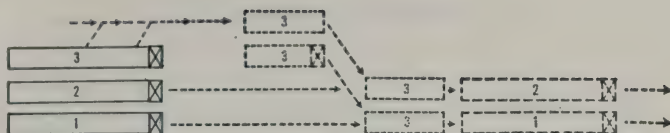
b. Being in column of twos, to re-form in column of threes, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF THREES TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the leading two squads stand fast. The rear squad forms single file from the right, as indicated in figure 40②, moving into its normal place beside the leading squads by executing column half left, then column half right. It is halted when its leading file is on line with the leading rank of the platoon.

c. The following movements are executed in a manner similar to those explained in a and b above:

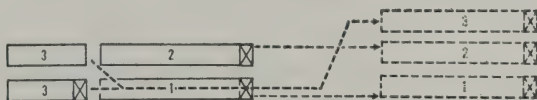
(1) Being in column of four or more files, to form column of twos, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH:

(2) Being in column of twos, to re-form in column of four or more files, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FOURS (FIVES) (SIXES) TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH.

(3) Being in column of two or more files, to form single file, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FILES FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH.



① COLUMN OF TWOS FROM COLUMN OF THREES



② RE-FORM COLUMN OF THREES

Figure 40. Column of twos from column of threes and re-form.

(4) Being in single file, to re-form in column of two or more files, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF TWOS (THREES) (FOURS) TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH.

(5) Being in column of sixes, to form column of twos, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF TWOS FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH.

(6) Being in column of twos, to re-form in column of sixes the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF SIXES TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH.

(7) Being in column of twos to form single file, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FILES FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH.

(8) Being in single file to re-form in column of twos the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF TWOS TO THE LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH.

Section III. COMPANY

154. GENERAL. a. A company consists of a company headquarters and two or more platoons.

b. For dismounted drill and ceremonies, company headquarters personnel present are attached to platoons to equalize the strength thereof, but without interfering with the permanent squad organization. For marches or special purposes, members of the company headquarters command group are formed as shown in figure 41^② or as directed by the company commander or higher authority.

c. (1) Posts of officers, key noncommissioned officers, and the guidon bearer at the various company formations for drills and ceremonies are as shown in figures 41, 42, 43, and 44.

(2) In all cases, distances are normal except for the guidon bearer with the company in line or in mass formation when he is one pace to the rear and three paces to the left of the company commander.

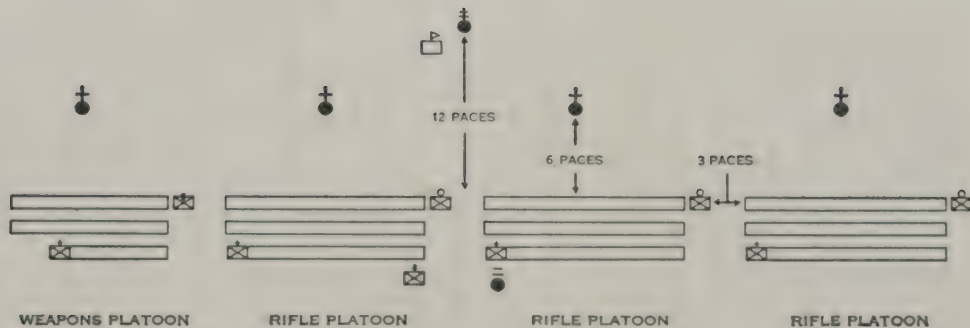
(3) For marches in the field, the guidon is disposed with company headquarters baggage or as otherwise directed. If carried by the guidon bearer, the latter takes the position shown in figure 41^②.

155. RULES FOR COMPANY DRILL. a. The platoon, rather than the company, is the basic drill unit. Only such formations are prescribed for the company as are necessary for marches, drills, and ceremonies. The company forms in line, in col-

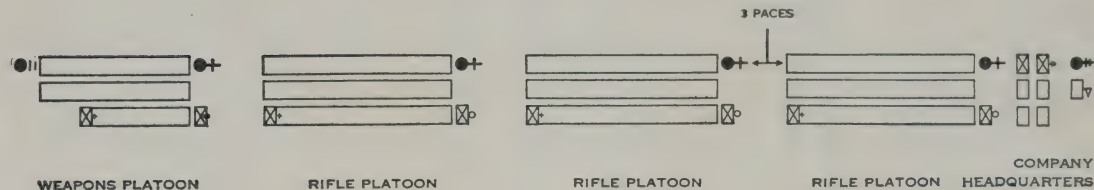
umn, in mass or extended mass formation, and in column of platoons in line as shown in figures 41, 42, 43, and 44.

b. In company drill, if all men in the unit are to execute the same movement simultaneously, the platoon leaders repeat the preparatory commands of the company commander for the facings and marchings, except that when the preparatory command of the company commander is COMPANY the platoon leaders give the preparatory command PLATOON. When platoons of the company are to execute a movement in successive order, such as a column movement, the platoon leader of the first platoon to execute the movement repeats the company commander's preparatory command, and those of following platoons give an appropriate caution such as CONTINUE THE MARCH. Platoon leaders of following platoons repeat the company commander's preparatory command and command of execution at the proper time to cause their platoons to execute the movement on the same ground as the first platoon. In giving commands or cautions, platoon leaders may prefix the number of the platoon, as 1. FIRST PLATOON, 2. HALT, or SECOND PLATOON, FORWARD. The foregoing applies, when necessary, to movements executed in route step or at ease. Platoon leaders do not repeat the company commander's commands for the company to fall out, stack arms, take arms, or execute the manual of arms, nor commands which do not require coordinated execution.

c. Whenever commands are given involving movements of the company in which one platoon



① RIFLE COMPANY IN LINE



② RIFLE COMPANY IN COLUMN

Figs. 41①, 41②.
Figure 41. Rifle company in line: Rifle company in column.

stands fast or continues the march, while one or more of the others do not, its commander commands: STAND FAST OR CONTINUE THE MARCH, as the case may be.

d. The company does not execute marchings in line except for minor changes in position.

156. TO FORM THE COMPANY. a. The first sergeant takes post nine paces in front of the point where the center of the company is to be, faces that point, and commands: FALL IN. At the command FALL IN, the company forms in two or more ranks with normal interval between men (unless close interval is directed) and three-pace intervals between platoons as indicated in figure 41①.

b. Each platoon sergeant takes post three paces in front of the point where the center of his platoon will be. The platoons then form as prescribed in paragraph 139, under the supervision of the platoon sergeants.

c. The platoon sergeants then command: REPORT. Remaining in position (at order arms if armed with the rifle), the squad leaders, in succession from front to rear in each platoon, salute and report, "All present," or "Private absent." Platoon sergeants then command: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, 3. ORDER, 4. ARMS, and face about. At the command REPORT given by the first sergeant, the platoon sergeants, beginning with the right platoon, successively salute and report, "All present or accounted for" or " men absent."

d. All platoons having reported, the first sergeant commands: POSTS. The platoon sergeants face about and move by the most direct routes to the positions shown in figure 41①. The first sergeant then faces the company commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, all present or accounted for" or "Sir, men absent," and without command faces about and moves by the most direct route to the position shown in figure 41①. Upon completion of the first sergeant's report, the company commander draws saber, if so armed.

e. If the platoons cannot be formed in regularly organized squads, the platoon sergeants command 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, 3. RIGHT SHOULDER, 4. ARMS, and call the rolls. Each man as his name is called answers, "Here," and comes to order arms. The platoon sergeants then divide the platoons into squads and report as described above.

f. The company commander places himself 12 paces in front of the center of and facing the company in time to receive the report of the first sergeant. The second in command and officers commanding platoons take their posts immediately after the first sergeant has reported and, when armed with the saber, draw saber with the company commander; when armed with the carbine, they stand at attention with the piece in the carrying position. (See par. 113a.)

g. In forming the company, all who are required to salute and make a report, report in the position of salute and hold the salute until it is returned. The officer receiving the report does not return the salute until the report is completed.

157. BEING IN LINE TO MARCH TO THE RIGHT (LEFT).

The company is faced to the right (left) and marched as prescribed for the platoon in paragraph 141c. The company commander, first sergeant, and guidon take positions as shown in figure 41^②. The second in command of the company will normally take post in rear of the left squad of the rear platoon at 40 inches distance.

158. TO FORM WITH CLOSE INTERVAL BETWEEN MEN.

The commands are: 1. AT CLOSE INTERVAL, 2. FALL IN. At the command FALL IN, the company forms as prescribed in paragraph 156 with each platoon forming as prescribed in paragraph 139b. This formation is used only for roll calls or where space is limited.

159. TO DISMISS THE COMPANY. a.

The commands are: 1. FIRST SERGEANT, 2. DISMISS THE COMPANY. The company being in line at a halt, at the command 1. FIRST SERGEANT, the first sergeant moves by the most direct route to a point 3 paces from the company commander (9 paces in front of the center of the company), halts, and salutes. The company commander acknowledges the salute and commands: 2. DISMISS THE COMPANY. The first sergeant salutes; the company commander acknowledges the salute, returns saber, if so armed, and falls out; the other officers of the company return saber, if so armed, and fall out at the same time. The platoon sergeants take their posts three paces in front of the centers of their

platoons. The first sergeant, when his salute is returned, executes about face and commands: 1. INSPECTION, 2. ARMS, 3. PORT, 4. ARMS, 5. DISMISSED.

b. The platoons being in line at a halt, dismissal may also be ordered by the command DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS. The platoon leaders salute; the company commander acknowledges the salute and falls out. The platoon commanders execute about face and order the dismissal of the platoons with the commands: 1. PLATOON SERGEANT, 2. DISMISS THE PLATOON. This is executed as prescribed for 1. FIRST SERGEANT, 2. DISMISS THE COMPANY in a above, the platoon sergeant taking post three paces in front of the center of his platoon.

c. The first sergeant may cause platoons to be dismissed by the platoon sergeants by giving them the command DISMISS YOUR PLATOONS. The platoon sergeants salute; the first sergeant acknowledges the salute and falls out. The platoon sergeants then execute about face and dismiss their platoons as prescribed in paragraph 140.

160. TO ALINE THE COMPANY. a. The company being in line at a halt, to aline the company, the command of the company commander is: DRESS RIGHT (CENTER, LEFT). At the command DRESS RIGHT, the platoon leader of the base platoon dresses his platoon immediately by the commands: 1. DRESS RIGHT, 2. DRESS, 3. READY, 4. FRONT. When DRESS CENTER is given, the leader of the center platoon dresses his platoon to the right in the same manner. Each platoon

leader dresses his platoon toward the center (right or left) of the company as soon as the base platoon or, if not adjacent to the base platoon, the platoon next toward the base platoon has completed its dress.

b. The company being in mass formation at a halt, to aline the company, the commands of the company commander are: 1. DRESS RIGHT (LEFT), 2. DRESS, 3. READY, 4. FRONT. At the command DRESS, the alinement of each rank is verified promptly by the platoon leader of the base platoon. When the platoon leader resumes his post, the company commander commands: 3. READY, 4. FRONT.

161. PREVIOUS INSTRUCTION APPLICABLE. The company marches, executes changes of direction, closes and extends intervals between squads in column, opens and closes ranks, stacks and takes arms as in platoon drill.

162. BEING IN COLUMN AT CLOSE INTERVAL, TO FORM COMPANY MASS. a. The company being at a halt, the commands are: 1. COMPANY MASS LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the leading platoon stands fast. The rear platoon(s) moves to positions alongside the leading platoon(s) at 4-inch intervals by executing column half left then column half right. Each platoon is halted when its leading rank is on line with the leading rank of the platoon(s) already on line. This forms the company in mass, with 4-inch intervals between all adjacent men in ranks. (See fig. 42.)

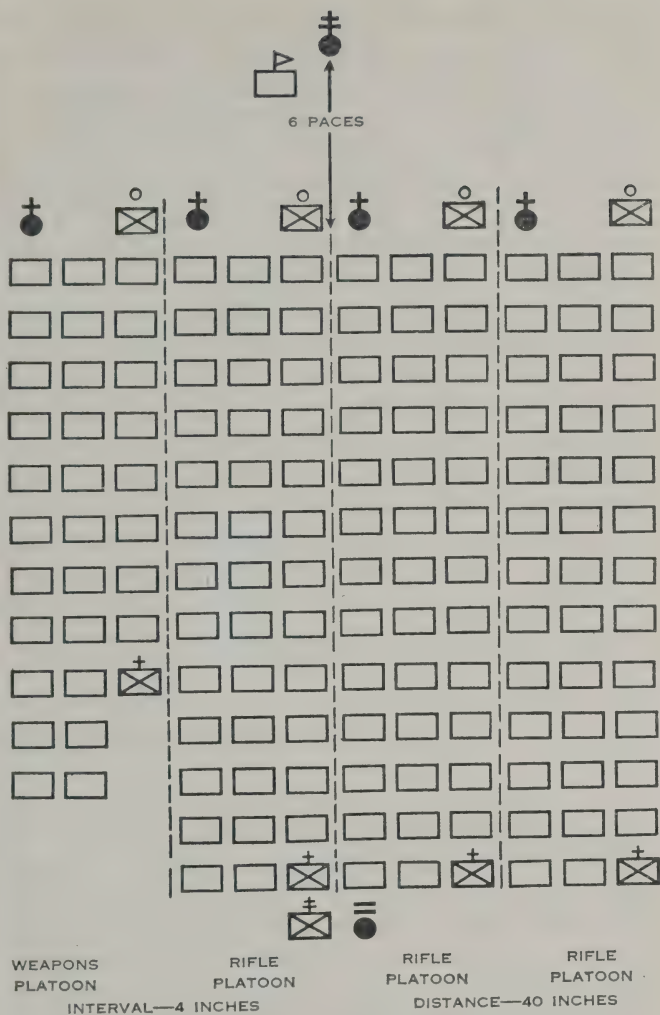


Figure 42. Rifle company in mass formation.

b. The company being in march, the commands are the same as given in **a** above. The movement is executed as described in **a** above, except that immediately after the command MARCH the leading platoon is halted by the commands: 1. PLATOON, 2. HALT, given by the platoon leader.

163. BEING IN COLUMN, TO FORM EXTENDED MASS FORMATION. The commands are: 1. COMPANY MASS PACES LEFT (RIGHT), 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the movement is executed as described in paragraph 162 except that the rear platoon(s) moves to position alongside the leading platoon(s) at the intervals ordered, by executing column left and column right. Each platoon is halted when its leading rank is on line with the leading rank of the platoon(s) already on line. (See fig. 43.) This formation is used for drills and ceremonies if it is desired to increase the size of the mass in order to present a more impressive appearance. The company in this formation drills in the same manner as for mass formation, maintaining the interval between platoons.

164. BEING IN MASS FORMATION, TO CHANGE DIRECTION. **a.** The commands are: 1. RIGHT (LEFT) TURN, 2. MARCH, 3. FORWARD, 4. MARCH. The right flank man of the line of guides and platoon leaders is the pivot of this movement. At the command 2. MARCH, he faces to the right in marching and takes up the half step. Other first rank men execute a right oblique, advance until opposite their place in line, execute a second right

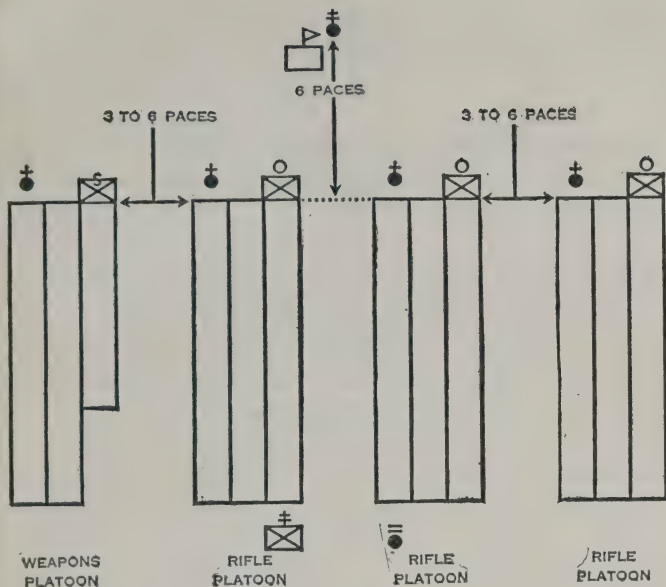


Figure 43. Rifle company in extended mass formation.

oblique, and upon arriving abreast of the pivot man, take up the half step. Each succeeding rank executes the movement on the same ground and in the same manner as the first rank. All take the full step at the command: 3. FORWARD, 4. MARCH, which is given after the entire company has changed direction.

b. In turning to the left on a moving pivot, each rank guides left until the command: 3. FORWARD, 4. MARCH; after that, the guide is right unless otherwise announced.

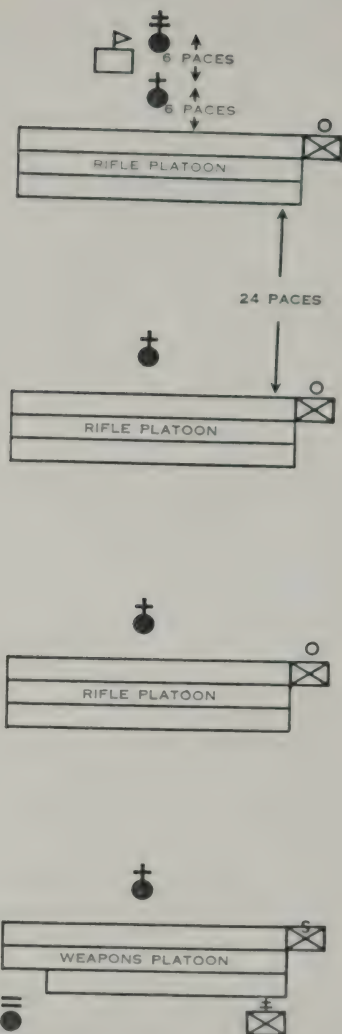


Figure 44. Rifle company in column of platoons in line.

c. The company commander faces the company and marches backward until the change in direction has been completed.

165. BEING IN COMPANY MASS, TO FORM COLUMN.

a. Being at a halt, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FILES (TWOS, THREES, or more), 2. RIGHT (LEFT) PLATOON, FORWARD, 3. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the right platoon marches forward. Each of the remaining platoons follows in column in its normal formation, executing column half right and column half left upon the commands of its leader.

b. Being in march, the commands are: 1. COLUMN OF FILES (TWOS, THREES, or more), 2. RIGHT (LEFT) PLATOON, FORWARD, DOUBLE TIME, 3. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the right platoon takes up the double time. Each of the remaining platoons continues in quick time, taking up the double time at the command of its leader in time to take its place in the formation.

166. TO FORM COLUMN OF PLATOONS IN LINE.

Being in column of twos (threes, fours), the commands are: 1. COMPANY MASS 24 PACES RIGHT, 2. MARCH, 3. LEFT, 4. FACE. (See figure 44.) This formation is used for inspections. (See par. 216.)

CHAPTER 9

DRILL FOR UNITS WITH VEHICLES

Section I. GENERAL

167. GENERAL. The drill described in this chapter provides for the orderly formation and movement of vehicles in ceremonies.

168. TRANSPORTATION. Personnel of motorized units will ride in their vehicles. In other units, the minimum personnel necessary to operate the vehicles and man the equipment transported will ride. The others march on foot.

169. DISMOUNTED AND MOTORIZED TROOPS PARTICIPATING IN CEREMONY. a. When both dismounted and motorized troops are participating in a ceremony, it is preferable to have the vehicles march as a unit separately from the dismounted troops, to avoid injury to the vehicles resulting from being driven at an excessively slow rate. Arrangements should be made so that the vehicles can travel at a minimum rate of 10 miles per hour. This can be accomplished by moving them by bounds or by allowing a sufficient gap between their starting time and that of the dismounted

troops, so that the vehicles will arrive at the desired destination at the proper time without having to decrease their driving speed.

b. In formations combining both dismounted and motorized troops, the vehicles will be arranged as directed by the unit commander.

170. DISPOSITION OF WEAPONS. Motorized troops fall in at formations for drills and ceremonies, in the same manner as dismounted troops. When mounted in vehicles, unless at rest or at ease, they sit at attention holding their weapons in the position of order arms, grasping the hand guard of the rifle just above the lower band, or, if armed with the carbine, just below the front band. Drivers, assistant drivers and others specifically designated, dispose of their weapons in boots or racks provided for that purpose or in any other safe and convenient manner.

171. MANUAL OF ARMS. When dismounted, all men execute the manual of arms in the same manner as other dismounted troops. Men in vehicles do not execute the manual.

a. Men armed with the rifle or carbine assume positions as prescribed in paragraph 170.

b. Men not armed with the rifle or carbine (except drivers) fold their arms, elbows shoulder high, right arm uppermost, when passing in review.

c. Officers in vehicles execute the hand salute. Enlisted men in vehicles unless in charge of a unit or detachment, do not salute when in formations.

Section II. VEHICLES IN FORMATIONS WITH TROOPS

172. FORMATIONS. The formations are line(s) and column(s).

a. Except when in mass the right vehicle is the base vehicle in line, and the leading vehicle is the base vehicle in column. In mass, the right front vehicle is the base vehicle.

b. In line, the front edges of the vehicles are alined.

c. In column, the right edges of the vehicles are alined.

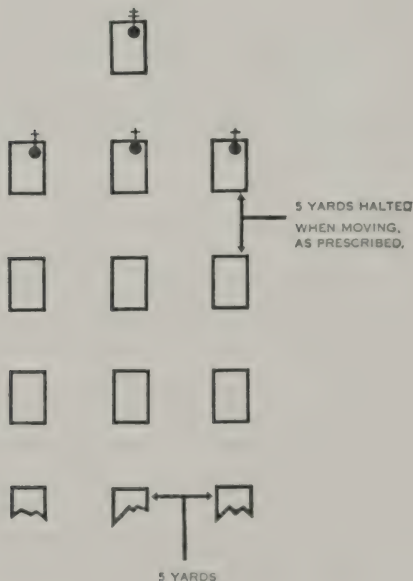


Figure 45. Vehicles in mass formation.

d. Except when vehicles are massed as a separate unit, the commander rides in the base vehicle. When vehicles are massed as a separate unit, the commander's vehicle takes position six paces in front of the center of the formation. The base vehicle regulates its speed and movement upon the vehicle of the commander.

e. The second in command rides in the left vehicle when in line and the rear vehicle when in column. When vehicles are massed, he rides in the left rear vehicle.

f. Vehicles are arranged in any convenient manner. When necessary, the distances and intervals may be changed to meet requirements of space. Vehicles should be distributed so as to have columns or lines (if more than one) of approximately the same length. Units of approximately 20 vehicles may be formed as a single unit.

173. VEHICLES MASSED AS A SEPARATE UNIT. a.

When vehicles are massed as a separate unit (par. 169a), they may be placed with respect to the dismounted troops as prescribed by the unit commander. The distance and interval between the vehicles and the dismounted troops will be as prescribed by the unit commander. (See fig. 45.) The normal distance and interval between halted vehicles is 5 yards.

b. Suitable distances and intervals between vehicles are prescribed for moving vehicles. Distances will be not less than 12 yards and intervals not less than 5 yards.

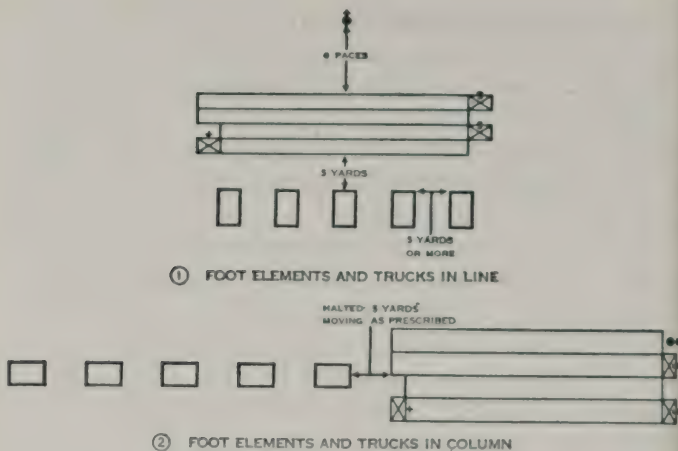


Figure 46. Formation of vehicles accompanying dismounted troops.

174. VEHICLES ACCOMPANYING DISMOUNTED TROOPS. Vehicles forming with dismounted troops form 5 yards in rear of the rear man. The interval between vehicles depends on the frontage of the unit with which they are forming, but is never less than 5 yards. (See fig. 46.)

Section III. LOADING AND UNLOADING VEHICLES

175. FORMATION AT VEHICLES. Being in any formation, to form at the vehicles, the commands are: 1. AT YOUR VEHICLE(S). 2. FALL IN. At the command FALL IN, men move to their assigned vehicle(s) and form as shown in figure 47.

176. LOAD VEHICLE(S). Being in formation at the vehicle(s), the command is: **LOAD VEHICLE(S).** At this command, weapons and equipment are loaded in the vehicle under the direction of the leader. When the loading is completed, men who are to ride in the vehicle mount and take seats at attention.

177. UNLOAD VEHICLE(S). Men being in the vehicle(s), the command is: **UNLOAD VEHICLE(S).** At this command the men dismount and remove any weapons and equipment under the direction of the leader. The unit re-forms without command as shown in figure 47.

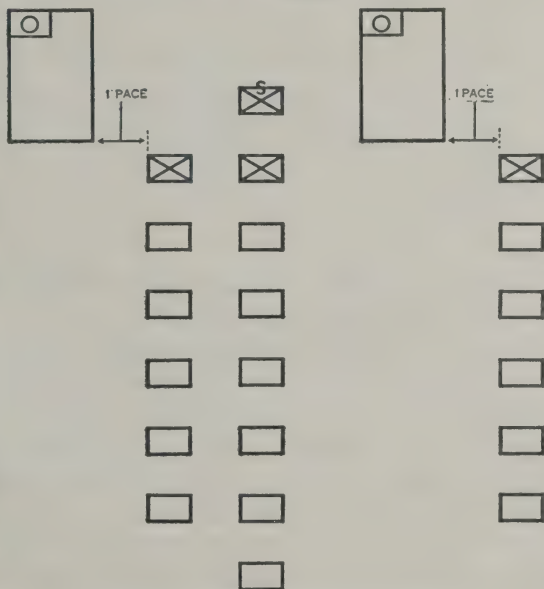


Figure 47. Formations at vehicle.

Section IV. MOVEMENTS OF VEHICLES

178. GENERAL. a. Formations while moving. Since the vehicles of a unit normally form in line or in column, the rules for drill are the same regardless of their number. Complicated maneuvers are not executed.

b. Instructions prior to ceremonies. Formations and movements should be explained prior to ceremonies. Although it may be necessary to drill with vehicles to accomplish orderly formations and movements at ceremonies, this drill should be limited to the minimum amount necessary for instruction.

c. Essential movements. Essential movements are—

- (1) Movement forward in line and column.
- (2) Movement from column to line and from line to column, including changes in direction.
- (3) Movement into a mass formation from a single column.
- (4) Movement in mass formation, including changes in direction.
- (5) Forming single column from mass formation while moving and from a halt.

d. Signals. Signals are usually given by arm-and-hand movements. (Ch. 13.) Voice commands may be used at halts when the engines of the vehicles are not running. During movement, the commander makes certain that subordinate commanders and leaders receive signals and commands, and transmit them promptly. All vehicle operating personnel must be thoroughly trained in the use of standard signals, and impressed with

the necessity for their prompt transmission. For drivers' signals, see TM 21-305.

179. TO START ENGINES. Vehicles are started at the command or signal START ENGINES. They are kept running until the command or signal STOP ENGINES is given. When vehicles are halted during ceremonies, engines are kept running unless the halt is to be prolonged.

180. BEING AT A HALT, TO MOVE FORWARD. The warning signal FORWARD is given by the commander and his vehicle moves out. Other vehicles move forward at the prescribed distance (interval), following (alining themselves upon) the base vehicle.

181. BEING IN MOVEMENT, TO HALT. The commander causes his driver to signal HALT. His vehicle then slows down and halts. Other vehicles close to the prescribed distance (interval) and halt.

182. TO FORM COLUMN OR LINE. a. General. The vehicles being in any formation(s), except line or column, the commander places his own vehicle at the base position, signals ASSEMBLE, and then extends his arm horizontally, pointing in the direction of the line or column on which the vehicles are to form. Vehicles then move to position in column(s) or line(s) at the prescribed distance or interval.

b. Being in line, to form column. The commander signals COLUMN, causes his driver to give the

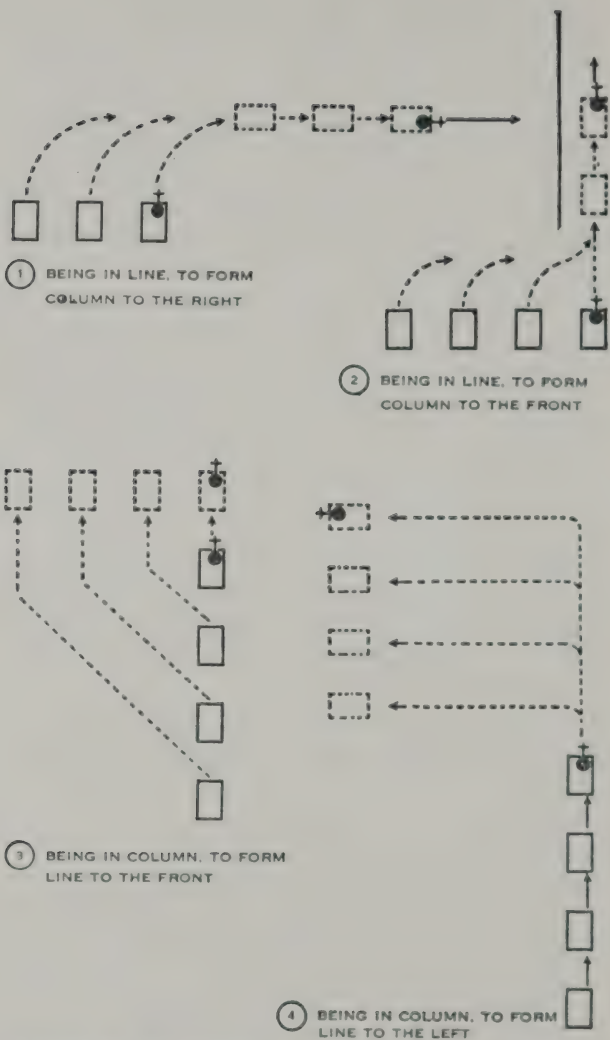


Figure 48. Movements of vehicles in line or column; changing direction of march.

appropriate signal indicating whether the movement is to be made to the right, left, or front, and has his vehicle move in the desired direction. The remaining vehicles, in succession from the right (left) turn and follow at the prescribed distance. (See figs. 48① and ②.)

c. Being in column, to form line. The commander signals LINE, causes his driver to give the appropriate signal indicating whether the movement is to be made to the right, left, or front, and has his vehicle move in the desired direction. Other vehicles form in line on the commander's vehicle. (See figs. 48③ and ④.)

183. TO FORM IN COLUMN OF TWO OR MORE FILES AND MASS FORMATION. Prior to forming, the commander informs the unit of the place and nature of the formation, the number of vehicles that will form abreast, and the order of the vehicles in the formation. He places his own vehicle in position six paces in front of the center of the formation. The base vehicle and other vehicles form successively as shown in figure 45.

184. BEING IN COLUMN OF TWO OR MORE FILES, TO CHANGE DIRECTION. If at a halt, the commander signals FORWARD, indicating the direction of march. If moving, the change in direction is indicated by the driver's signal RIGHT (LEFT) TURN. The commander causes his vehicle to move in the desired direction. The remaining vehicles conform. The speed of the vehicles on the outside of the turn is increased as necessary. (See fig. 49.)

185. BEING IN COLUMN OF TWO OR MORE FILES, TO FORM SINGLE COLUMN. *a.* The commander signals or commands COLUMN, and points to the column leader who is to lead off. He then moves his own vehicle in the desired direction. The leading vehicle of the designated column follows that of the commander at the prescribed distance, followed by the remaining vehicles of that column. The remaining columns follow in succession. (See fig. 50.)

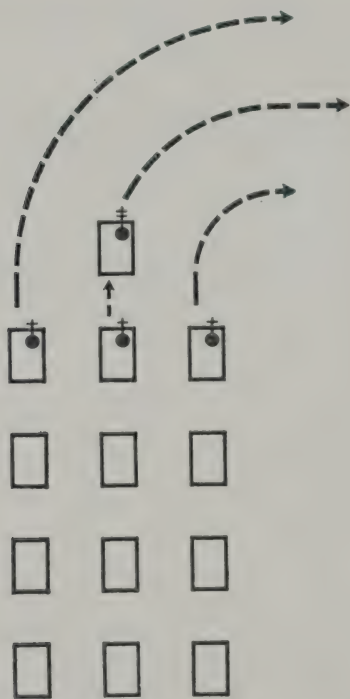


Figure 49. Movements of vehicles in mass formation; changing direction of march.

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b. If columns are already in movement, the commander increases the speed of his own vehicle. Vehicles in the designated column follow the commander's vehicle at the increased speed. The remaining vehicles continue at the original speed until it is their turn to follow, when they increase their speed to conform to that of the vehicles ahead. When the movement has been completed, the original speed is resumed.

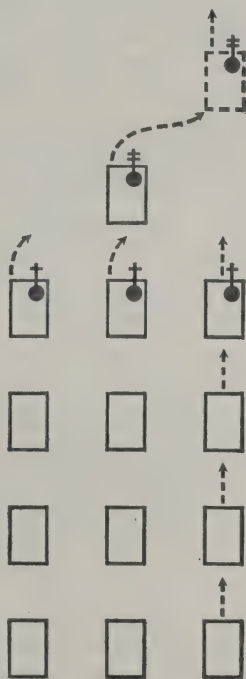


Figure 50. Vehicles being in formation of several columns abreast, to form single column.

CHAPTER 10

FORMATIONS OF THE BATTALION AND THE REGIMENT

Section I. GENERAL

186. GENERAL. a. The formations described in this chapter pertain to the infantry battalion and regiment. Using them as a guide, corresponding units of other arms and of the services conform so far as is appropriate.

b. The regiment does not drill by command. Its battalions form and march as directed by the regimental commander. When practicable, the formation and movement of the subdivisions of the battalion and regiment should be made clear to subordinate commanders before starting the movement.

c. The battalion drills by command when in mass formation. Such drill is limited to movements for ceremonies where the units of the battalion execute the manual, facings, and marchings as one body at the command of the battalion commander. These movements are executed by the battalion in a manner similar to that prescribed for the company.

d. The assembly of units in mass formation is directed by the battalion commander. Each company commander moves his company to its place in the most convenient manner.

e. To assume any formation, the battalion or regimental commander indicates the formation desired, the point where the right (left) of the battalion or regiment is to be, and the direction in which the line or column is to face. Formations should be such that, in approaching the line on which the battalion or regiment forms, columns and lines are either perpendicular or parallel to the front.

f. Upon completion of the movement ordered by the battalion commander, companies may be given AT EASE until another movement is ordered. In ceremonies, after the ceremony has started, units remain at attention until ordered to stand at ease by the next higher commander.

g. After a battalion is halted, its subdivisions make no movement to correct alinement or position unless so directed by the battalion commander.

h. When a unit is presented to its commander or to a reviewing officer, the officer who presents it faces his unit in giving the commands: 1. PRESENT, 2. ARMS. When all elements of his unit are at present arms, he faces to the front and salutes. The members of his staff salute and terminate the salute with him. His guidon or flag bearer (if present) executes and terminates present guidon with his salute.

187. COMMANDS AND ORDERS. The commands or orders of the battalion or regimental commander are given orally, by bugle, by signal, or by means of staff officers or orderlies who communicate them to the commanders concerned.

188. STAFF. a. The staff of a commander forms in his rear in one rank at a distance of one and one-half paces. Enlisted personnel form one and one-half paces in rear of the commissioned staff. If only one staff officer is present, he is posted one pace to the right and one and one-half paces to the rear of the commander. Staff officers usually are arranged from right to left in order of rank, the senior on the right, but the commander may cause them to be arranged in any order he desires. Enlisted personnel forming with the staff ordinarily are posted in order of rank from right to left, except that the bearer of a general officer's flag is on the right.

b. When necessary to reduce the front of the staff, as in marching, it is formed in a column of threes under the direction of the senior staff officer and follows the commander.

Section II. BATTALION

189. FORMATIONS. a. The battalion forms in column, in line with companies in line, in line with companies in mass, and in mass, as shown in figures 51 to 54, inclusive. For inspections, the battalion is formed in column of companies, each company being in column of platoons in line. (See par. 218.) For placing of trucks, see paragraphs 169, 173 and 174.

b. The band is posted by the adjutant as indicated in figures 52 and 53.

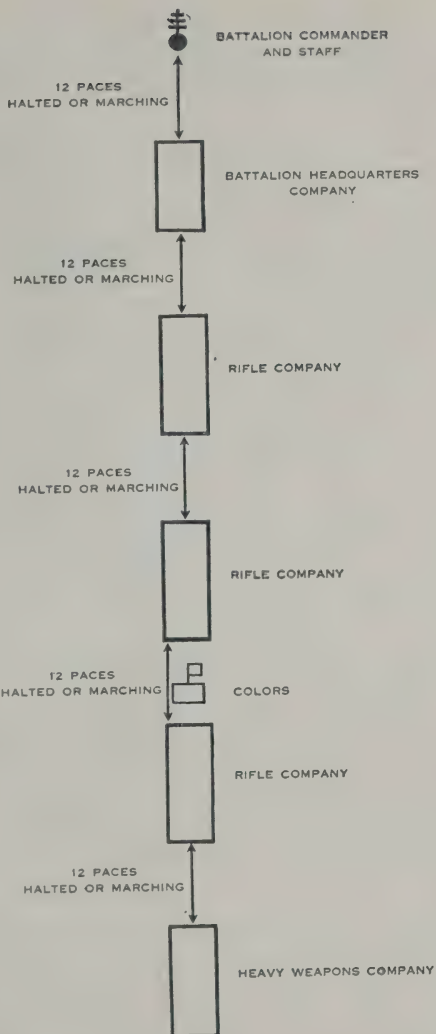


Figure 51. Battalion in column.

c. Other attached units take position as directed by the battalion commander and conform to the formation and movements of the units of the battalion.

d. In whichever direction the battalion faces, the companies are designated numerically from right to left in line and from head to rear in column; that is, first company, second company, third company.

e. The terms "right" and "left" apply to right and left as the troops face.

f. The designation "center company" indicates the center or the right center company, according to whether the number of companies is odd or even.

g. The battalion commander supervises the formation from such positions as will best enable him to correct alinements, intervals, and distances. With his staff (less the adjutant) he takes post in time to receive the report.

h. Officers armed with a saber in the interior of a mass formation remain at carry saber at all times except when the battalion is at rest or at ease.

i. Any formation or combination of formations may be employed to meet existing conditions of space or purpose.

190. TO FORM IN COLUMN. The battalion may form in column from line of companies in line by executing right face. Usually, the battalion commander prescribes the formation, the direction in which the column will face, the hour of forming, the location of the head of the column, and the

order in column of the headquarters, companies, attached units, and trains. Company commanders form their units as prescribed and place them in their proper places in column by the time indicated, reporting their arrival in place to the battalion commander or his adjutant.

191. TO FORM IN LINE WITH COMPANIES IN LINE (FOR CEREMONIES).

a. The adjutant indicates with two flags, one on each flank, the line on which the battalion is to form. He takes post on the right of and facing down the line, and draws saber, if so armed.

b. When the band is present, the adjutant causes *Adjutant's Call* to be sounded.

c. Companies are marched from the left flank in column of threes (fours) so as to arrive at positions parallel to and in rear of the line successively from right to left. The command of execution for their movement is so timed that they will step off at the first note of the music following *Adjutant's Call*. The line of march is sufficiently off the line on which the battalion is to form to permit the expeditious alinement of guides of the right company by the adjutant. As each company arrives in rear of its position, it is halted and faced to the left. The company commander then commands: GUIDES ON LINE. At this command, the guide of each platoon moves (at the trail) to his position on the line indicated by the flags and faces the adjutant. The adjutant alines the guides of the right company; the guides of other companies cover the guides already on the line. As soon as the guides have established them-



Figure 52. Battalion in line with companies in line.

selves on the line, the company is alined as prescribed in paragraph 160. The right man of the front rank places himself so that his chest touches the guide.

d. When all units have reached their positions on the line, the band stops playing, and the adjutant moves by the most direct route to a position midway between the line of company commanders and the battalion commander and faces the battalion.

e. When all units are dressed, the adjutant commands: 1. GUIDES, 2. POST. At this command, the guides move to their normal positions in ranks.

f. The adjutant then brings the battalion to present arms, faces the battalion commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, the battalion is formed." (See par. 156g.)

g. The battalion commander returns the salute and orders, "Take your post, sir." The adjutant passes to the battalion commander's right and

takes his post on the line of the staff. The battalion commander draws saber (if so armed) and brings the battalion to order arms.

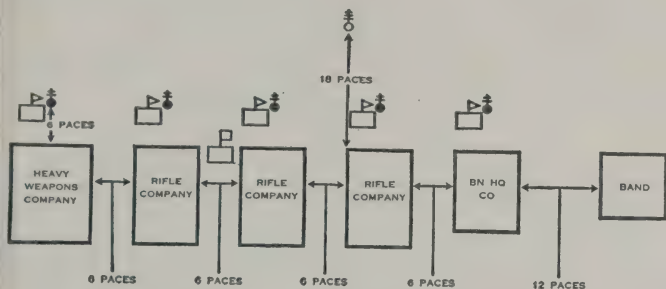


Figure 53. Battalion in line with companies in mass formation.

192. TO FORM IN LINE WITH COMPANIES IN MASS FORMATION (FOR CEREMONIES). The procedure is the same as in forming in line, except that—

a. Companies are marched from either flank in column of threes (fours), the line of march being well in rear of the line on which the battalion is to form. When opposite its place in line, each company successively executes column left (right). As soon as this column movement has been initiated, the company commander orders: **GUIDE OF LEADING PLATOON ON LINE.** At this command, the guide of the leading platoon moves out at the double time to the line indicated by the flags, halts, comes to the order arms, and faces the adjutant. The guide indicates the right

of the company. The company commander then orders: 1. COMPANY MASS LEFT (COMPANY MASS PACES LEFT), 2. MARCH, the order being so timed that the leading platoon will halt just short of the line of guides. The remaining platoons successively move into position on the left of the leading platoon at the designated interval.

b. At the command 1. GUIDES, 2. POST, the guides move to their normal positions.

193. TO FORM BATTALION IN MASS. The procedure is the same as in forming in line (par. 191) except that companies are marched from either flank in column of threes (fours) at close interval without distance between platoons, the line of march being well in rear of the line on which the battalion is to form. When opposite its place in line, each company executes column left (right). As soon as this column movement has been initiated, the company commander commands: GUIDE, LEADING PLATOON ON LINE. The guide moves out, the company is halted, and guides take their posts as described in paragraph 192.

194. TO DISMISS THE BATTALION. a. The battalion commander commands: DISMISS YOUR COMPANIES.

b. Company commanders salute the battalion commander, march their companies to the place of dismissal, and dismiss them as prescribed in paragraph 159.

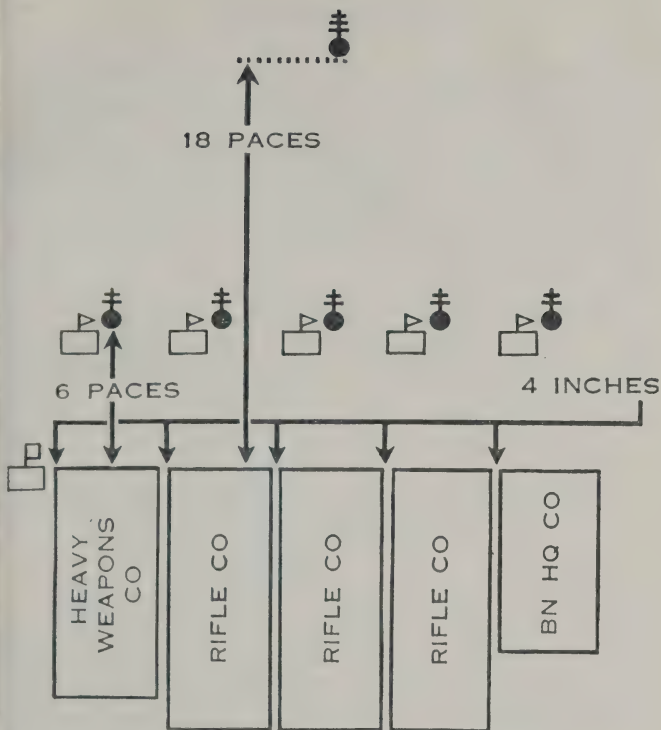


Figure 54. Battalion in mass formation.

c. The companies having marched off, the battalion commander dismisses his staff.

d. In case the battalion commander desires to release the companies to their commanders, without prescribing that the companies promptly be dismissed, he commands: TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR COMPANIES. Company commanders salute the battalion commander and take charge of their companies.

Section III. REGIMENT

195. FORMATIONS. *a.* The regiment forms in column with battalions in column, in column with battalions in mass, in line with battalions in mass, or in line with battalions in line of company masses as shown in figures 55 to 57 inclusive. For placing of trucks in formation, see paragraphs 169, 173, and 174.

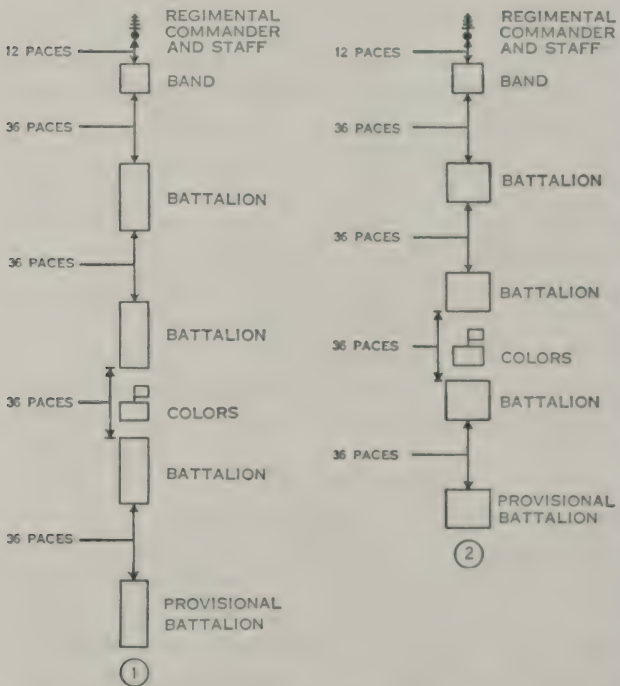


Figure 55. Regiment in column. (1) With battalions in column. (2) With battalions in mass formation.

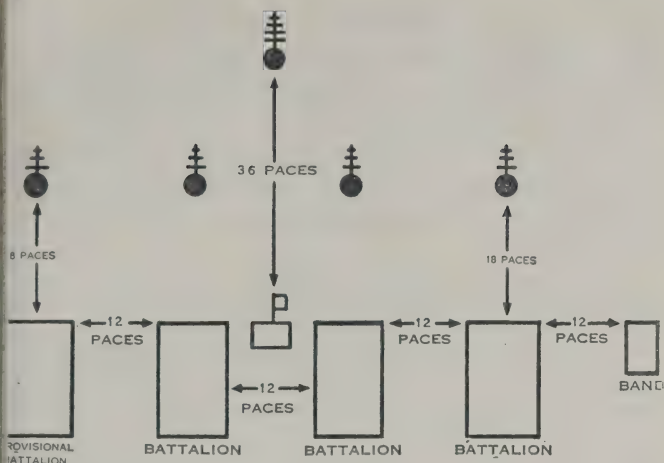


Figure 56. Regiment in line with battalions in mass formation.

b. The regimental special units usually are grouped as a provisional battalion. If not grouped as a provisional battalion, all special units form on the left of the regiment when it is in line or at the rear when it is in column. (See fig. 57.)

196. TO FORM THE REGIMENT. a. The regimental commander prescribes the formation, whether it will be with or without trucks, the place where the regiment is to form, the direction in which it will face, the hour of forming, location of head of column (or right of the line), and the order in column or line of the headquarters, band, battalions, special and attached units, and trains.

b. The regimental commander gives his orders either orally or in writing. They may be given directly to the officers concerned or communicated to them through his staff.

c. Before forming the regiment, the regimental commander may cause the positions which are to be taken by the larger elements to be indicated by markers.

d. Battalions (special units) are given rest upon arrival at their designated places.

e. For ceremonies, the procedure as described for the formation of a battalion is followed (par. 191) except that battalion adjutants take post on the line on which the regiment is to form at *Adjutant's Call*. Battalion adjutants face down the line from positions six paces from the point where the right flanks of their respective battalions will rest. When all units of their battalions are on line, they move to their posts by the most direct routes.

f. The regimental adjutant acts for the regiment in a manner similar to that prescribed for the battalion adjutant in paragraph 191.

g. When a commander or adjutant gives a command which is to be executed by troops under the command of a subordinate commander, as when a regimental adjutant causes the troops to be brought to attention, the command is given in a conversational tone of voice just loud enough to be distinctly heard by the subordinate commanders. It is not separated into a preparatory command and a command of execution, nor is it given so smartly as to cause its being executed premature by some of the troops.

197. TO DISMISS THE REGIMENT. To dismiss the regiment, the regimental commander orders the battalion (special unit) commanders to dismiss their organizations. Procedure is as described in paragraph 194.

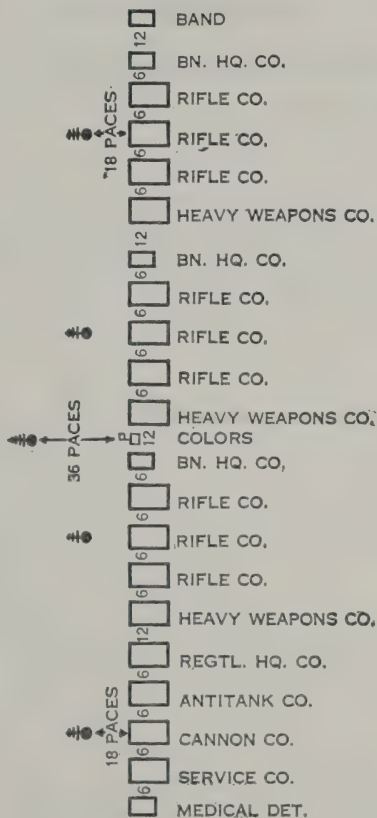


Figure 57. Regiment in line with companies in mass formation.

CHAPTER 11

CEREMONIES

Section I. REVIEWS AND PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS

198. **ELEMENTS OF A REVIEW.** A review may consist of six parts:

- a. Formation of troops.
- b. Retreat (if scheduled).
- c. Presentation and honors.
- d. Inspection (passing around the troops).
- e. Decorations and awards (if scheduled).
- f. March in review.

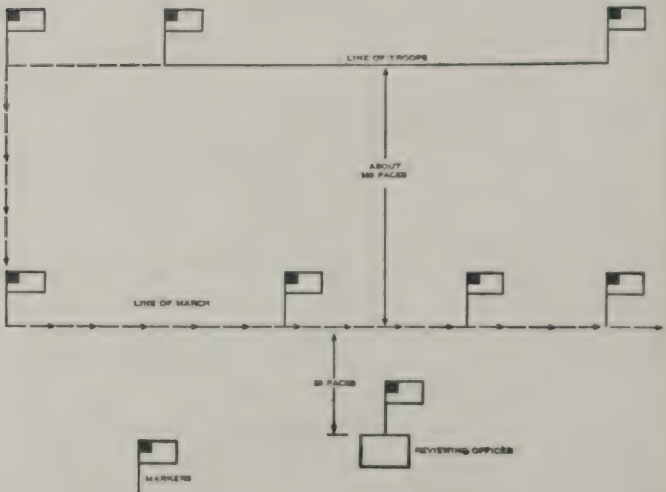


Figure 58. Preparations for review.

199. COMMANDER OF TROOPS. The senior officer present in the ceremony is designated as commander of troops. He is responsible for the formation, presentation, and march in review. A commander reviewing his own troops designates some other officer as commander of troops. When the review is given for a visiting higher commander or civilian dignitary, the local commander designates a commander of troops so that he may accompany, and receive the review with, the visitor.

200. PREPARATIONS. The line on which the troops are to form and along which they are to march is marked out or otherwise designated. The post of the reviewing officer is marked with a flag placed opposite the center of the line of the troops. (See fig. 58.)

201. FORMATIONS. a. Any of the formations prescribed for the battalion or regiment may be used. The formation used depends on the space available and the formation in which the units are to pass in review, and may be modified to meet the local situation. (See fig. 59.)

b. In reviews of a regiment or larger group, especially when troops pass in review in mass formation, special arrangements are made to provide for breaking up into march columns after troops have passed the reviewing officer. This may be done by assigning areas which do not block the line of march into which different units can move while still in mass formation. (See also par. 165b.)

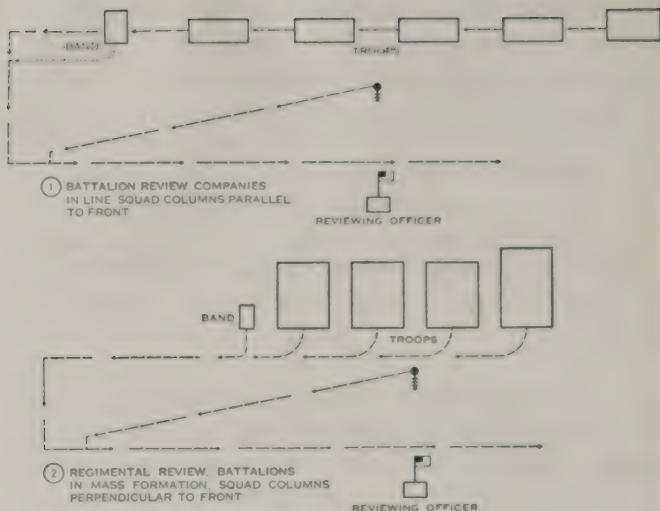


Figure 59. Formations for review.

202. FORMATION FOR REVIEW. a. Battalions and regiments are formed as prescribed. In reviews in which two or more arms are present, the troops are arranged as directed by the commander of troops. The following order, from right to left in line, may be used as a guide; infantry regiments and other units which contain foot troops; horse cavalry; horse-drawn artillery; motorized artillery; tanks and mechanized cavalry; tank destroyer units; motorized service units. (See AR 600-25.) Within each category, the units are arranged in the order of rank of their commanders.

b. Troops move to position in the most convenient manner. In large reviews, the commander of

troops prescribes the routes and time of arrival. If the frontage of units has been measured and marked, they may arrive in any convenient order and occupy their place in line. If this is not done, units must form successively from the right. The former method is preferable in large mixed commands.

c. When commanders are mounted in motor vehicles, they dismount and take posts as prescribed or as otherwise directed from the time their units arrive on the line until the command PASS IN REVIEW.

d. In motorized or mechanized units or elements, occupants of vehicles usually are required to form dismounted in a formation corresponding to that of the other units participating in the review. At the command PASS IN REVIEW, they break ranks, move at double time, and mount their vehicles.

e. An adjutant designated by the commander of troops forms the troops in a manner similar to that described for a battalion or regiment. (See pars. 191 and 196.) After all units are formed and alined and have been brought to attention (if at rest or ease), he commands: PRESENT ARMS. (See par. 196g.) When all the troops have come to present arms, he faces the commander of troops, salutes, and reports.

(1) If the formation consists of one battalion, it presents arms at the command of the adjutant.

(2) If the formation consists of one regiment (two or more battalions), at the command of the adjutant, the commanders of battalions and special units bring their units to present arms, start-

ing with the center (right center) battalion and continuing simultaneously toward both flanks.

(3) If the formation consists of two or more regiments, the regimental commanders repeat the command of the adjutant, starting with the center (right center) regiment and continuing simultaneously toward both flanks. (See par. 196.) The battalion and special unit commanders within the respective regiments then bring their units to present arms as described in (2) above.

(4) Units and individuals not armed with the rifle execute hand salute (present saber) at the command PRESENT ARMS during the presentation to the commander of troops, the presentation and rendering of honors to the reviewing officer, and the retreat ceremony. They terminate the salute at the command of execution of ORDER ARMS. They remain at attention during the execution of the manual of arms.

f. The commander of troops and his staff take position midway between the leading rank of unit commanders and the post of the reviewing officer, opposite and facing the center of the line. He returns the salute of the adjutant and orders him to take his post. He then draws saber (if so armed), brings the command to ORDER ARMS, commands: REST or AT EASE, and faces toward the post of the reviewing officer.

(1) The members of the staff do not salute with the commander of troops when the troops are presented to him.

(2) Troops execute the commands of the commander of troops in the manner described in e above.

(3) When the commander of troops faces toward the post of the reviewing officer, the members of his staff move to their proper positions in his rear. This is done at the commands of the senior staff officer.

203. REVIEWING PARTY. a. When the formation has been completed, the reviewing officer with his staff moves to his position opposite the center of the line of troops to receive the review.

b. The local commander (if not acting as commander of troops), distinguished persons invited to accompany the reviewing officer but not themselves receiving the review, staffs, and enlisted personnel take positions facing the troops as shown in figure 60. When an organization is to be reviewed before an inspecting or other officer junior in rank to the local commander, the former takes position on the left of the local commander.

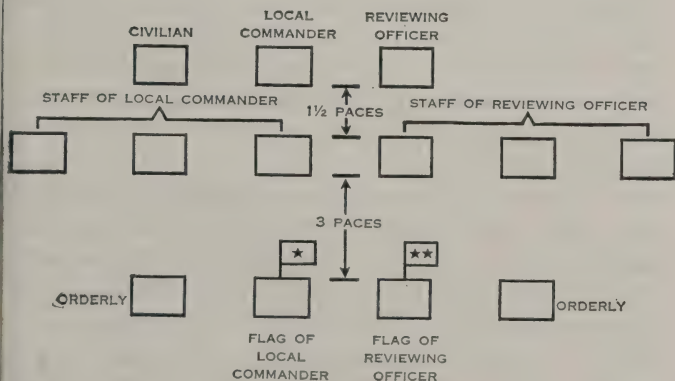


Figure 60. Reviewing party.

c. An officer from the local staff is designated to escort distinguished persons and to indicate to them their proper places. If a civilian is to receive the review, he takes position on the right of the local commander; if necessary, timely explanation of the ceremony is made to him. The reviewing party is mounted only when the commander of troops is mounted.

d. As the reviewing officer moves to his position, the commander of troops faces his troops and brings them to attention.

204. RETREAT. a. When a review is held at retreat, the commander of troops, as soon as the reviewing officer arrives at his post and the troops have been brought to attention, brings the troops to present arms and then commands or signals the band or field music: **SOUND RETREAT.** The bugles sound retreat, and immediately afterward the band plays the *National Anthem*. If no band is present, the bugles sound *To the Color*. When evening parade is held on an army post, the gun is fired at the last note of retreat, and as the *National Anthem (To the Color)* is played, the flag is lowered in the manner prescribed in AR 600-25.

b. The commander of troops remains facing the troops and salutes at the first note of the *National Anthem (To the Color)*. His staff, the reviewing officer and his staff, and all military spectators salute at the same time and hold the salute until the last note of the music. The commander of troops, upon terminating his salute, faces the reviewing officer, and salutes. The members of his

staff salute and complete their salutes with him, and the ceremony proceeds as described in paragraph 205.

c. Each regimental color (standard) salutes at the command: 1. PRESENT, 2. ARMS, given by the commander of the battalion with which the colors are posted or by the commander of the battalion to the right of the colors when they are not posted with a battalion. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the regimental color remains at the salute until the last battalion is brought to order arms at the completion of the presentation and honors; otherwise, the regimental color returns to the order at the last note of the *National Anthem (To the Color)*. The National Color renders no salute. (See pars. 247 and 248.)

205. PRESENTATION AND HONORS. a. When a review is held at a time other than at retreat, the commander of troops brings the troops to present arms as soon as the reviewing officer has taken his post. If the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, each regimental or separate battalion color salutes with its command. (See par. 204c.) When all the troops have presented arms, the commander of troops faces the reviewing officers and salutes, the members of his staff saluting with him. The reviewing officer returns the salute. The commander of troops terminates his salute, brings the troops to order arms, and, when the formation consists of more than one battalion, orders AT EASE.

b. Honors will be rendered the reviewing officer when his grade so entitles him, as prescribed in AR 600-30. The band (a designated band near the center of the command, if more than one band is present) or field music sounds the honors when the commander of troops and his staff salute the reviewing officer as described in **a** above. The reviewing officer, the members of his staff, and all military spectators salute at the first note of the music and hold the salute until the music and gun salute are completed. When the honors are completed, the commander of troops terminates his salute and brings the troops to order arms and at ease as described in **a** above.

c. When artillery is present in the review and when the commander of troops deems it practicable, a salute may be fired in the manner prescribed in AR 600-25. The first gun is fired with the first note of the music. The detachment firing the salute rejoins its unit after the salute is fired. Use of the gun salute should be limited to special ceremonial occasions when it is desired to stage an especially impressive ceremony. For appropriate gun salutes, see AR 600-25.

206. INSPECTION. **a.** Upon completion of the presentation and honors, the reviewing officer and his party move forward to the post of the commander of troops, halting at 6 paces distance. The two exchange salutes. Their staffs do not salute. The commander of troops then conducts the reviewing party around the formation, beginning with the

unit on the right of the line and passing in front of the line and then around the rear of the formation. In large reviews, the reviewing party ordinarily passes between the line of regimental commanders and staffs and the line of battalion commanders and staffs. The commander of troops and the local commander march on that side of the reviewing officer which is away from the troops. The staffs of the commander of troops, of the local commander (if present), and of the reviewing officer follow, each staff following its own commander in column of files.

(1) The reviewing officer may direct that his staff, flag, and orderlies remain at the post of the reviewing officer or that only his personal staff and flag accompany him.

(2) If the inspection is to be made in motor vehicles, the reviewing party enters vehicles which drive up to the post of the reviewing officer after completion of the honors. In each vehicle one seat on the right side (the side away from the troops during the inspection) is left vacant. The vehicles move to the post of the commander of troops and stop. The commander of troops exchanges salutes with the reviewing officer, enters the reviewing officer's vehicle, and occupies the vacant seat. His staff officers occupy the vacant seats in the remaining vehicles. Orderlies and flag remain at their posts. The vehicles proceed on the route of inspection prescribed in **a** above.

b. As the reviewing party approaches each company or battalion (if the battalion is in mass formation), its commander commands: 1. EYES, 2. RIGHT. The men execute eyes right. As soon as

the reviewing officer comes into their line of vision, they follow him with their eyes, turning the head, until he reaches their front, when the head and eyes of each man, individually, remain fixed to the front.

(1) If the troops are standing at ease, each company or massed unit is brought to attention as the reviewing party approaches.

(2) The band of an organization plays while the reviewing officer is in front or rear of the organization.

(3) The reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the color when passing in front of it.

(4) The reviewing officer makes such general inspection of the command as he may desire while passing around the troops. A detailed inspection is not a part of the ceremony of review.

c. On arriving at the right of the band after passing around the line, the commander of troops salutes and halts. The reviewing officer returns the salute and proceeds with his staff to his post. When the reviewing officer and his staff have passed him, the commander of troops and his staff move directly to their posts facing the reviewing officer. If the inspecting party is in motor vehicles, the stop is made at the post of the commander of troops, where the commander of troops dismounts, exchanges salutes with the reviewing officer, and resumes his post, his staff dismounting and resuming their posts at the same time. The vehicles then proceed to the post of the reviewing officer, where the members of the reviewing party dismount and resume their posts.

207. MARCH IN REVIEW. When the reviewing party is again in place after the inspection of troops, the commander of troops commands: **PASS IN REVIEW.**

a. At the command **PASS IN REVIEW**, the band of the right unit changes direction and halts. When the band has halted, the commander of the unit next to the band gives the necessary commands to put the troops in march in the formation designated for the review. (See fig. 59.) The band starts to play and marches forward at the command of execution **MARCH** given by the commander of the unit next to the band. Other units move out in succession in order to follow in column at the prescribed distance. Troops pass in review at quick time only.

b. The band and each unit change direction at the points indicated without command from the commander of troops. When units are in mass formation, at each change of direction the commander of each mass formation (company or battalion) in turn commands: 1. **LEFT TURN**, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **FORWARD**, 4. **MARCH**. The third and fourth commands are given so that the unit steps off at full step when the change of direction is completed.

(1) Regimental and battalion commanders, other than the commander of troops, move into position in the column at the head of their troops after the first change of direction.

(2) The commander of troops moves into position at the head of the column after the second change in direction. (See fig. 59.)

c. The commander of troops and the regimental and battalion commanders salute when they arrive 6 paces from the front of the reviewing officer and terminate the salute when their staffs have passed 6 paces beyond the front of the reviewing officer. Members of their staffs salute with them. The reviewing officer returns their salutes. Other members of the reviewing party do not salute.

d. After saluting the reviewing officer, the commander of troops turns out of the column, takes post on the side of the reviewing officer toward the direction of march of the command, and returns saber (if so armed). The members of his staff accompany him, take post on the corresponding side of the reviewing officer's staff, and return saber with him. When the rear element of his command has passed, the commander of troops, without changing his position, salutes the reviewing officer with the hand salute. He and the members of his staff draw saber (if so armed), then rejoin the command.

(1) If the person reviewing the command is not mounted in a motor vehicle, the commander of troops and his staff, on turning out of the column after passing the reviewing officer, dismount preparatory to taking post. In such case, the salute of the commander of troops, prior to rejoining his command, is made before remounting.

(2) If the commander of troops and his staff are in motor vehicles, the vehicles are parked on the side of the reviewing officer toward the direction of march and in rear of the lines occupied by the reviewing officer, the commander of troops, and their staffs.

e. Band leaders and drum majors execute and terminate the salute at the points prescribed for other commanders. Each band, when it has passed the reviewing officer, executes column left three times in order to take position in front of and facing the reviewing officer and at least 12 paces from the left flank of the marching troops. It continues to play until the band following it nears the post of the reviewing officer. It then ceases playing and leaves the field. The band following begins playing as soon as the preceding band has ceased.

(1) In large commands, two bands may remain alongside each other after they have turned out of column to alternate in playing while the troops pass in review, or bands may be massed and posted as directed by the commander of troops.

(2) If only one band is present, it remains in position facing the reviewing officer until the review has ended and then follows in rear of the last unit.

f. Troops march in review with the guide toward the flank on which the reviewing officer is posted. Each company commander (or the senior company commander if the battalion is in mass formation), without turning his body, commands: 1. EYES, 2. RIGHT, 3. READY, 4. FRONT. He gives the command RIGHT when he is 6 paces from the front of the reviewing officer, and the command FRONT when the rear of his unit has passed 6 paces beyond the reviewing officer. He brings his saber (if so armed) to the first position of present saber at the command EYES and to the second position at the command RIGHT. He re-

sumes the carry at the command FRONT. In each company or mass formation the men on the right do not execute eyes right. The following officers and enlisted men salute at the command 1. EYES, 2. RIGHT.

(1) The company commander executes hand salute (present saber). Orderlies execute hand salute. Guidon or flag bearers execute present guidon.

(2) In battalion mass formation company commanders and platoon leaders in the front rank of the mass execute hand salute (present saber). No others salute.

(3) In a company not part of a battalion in mass formation, platoon leaders execute hand salute (present saber).

(4) All terminate the salute at the command FRONT. Those with sabers, guidons, or flags return to the carry.

g. The reviewing party and all spectators salute the colors as they pass by. Each color guard executes eyes right at the command of the senior color sergeant as it passes the reviewing officer. If the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the regimental or separate battalion color salutes. (See par. 248c.)

208. PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS. A review is ordinarily held on occasions of the presentation of decorations or of the decoration of the colors.

a. After the reviewing officer has inspected the troops and resumed his post (par. 206), the commander of troops, from his own post, commands

or signals by prearranged signal: 1. PERSONS TO BE DECORATED AND ALL COLORS, CENTER, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, persons to be decorated and all colors move by the most direct route and take post as follows:

(1) The persons to be decorated in a single rank in the center of the command and 10 paces in front of the line of company commanders according to the rank of the decorations to be conferred, highest ranking decoration on the right. Those receiving similar decorations take position in accordance with their military rank within each decoration group.

(2) Colors to be decorated in single rank 5 paces in front of the center of the line of persons to be decorated in groups according to rank of decoration to be bestowed, highest ranking decoration on the right.

(3) All other colors with color guards in single rank 5 paces in rear of the center of the persons to be decorated and in the same relative position as their location in the command.

b. The commander of troops takes post five paces in front of the center of the leading element. At the same time his staff, under command of the senior staff officer, executes right face, moves to the right a sufficient distance to provide clearance for the colors and persons to be decorated, then halts and executes left face, returning to position after the detachment has passed. When the staff has effected the necessary clearance, the commander of troops commands: 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the commander of troops, the persons to be decorated, and

the colors advance, the band playing. The commander of troops marches directly toward the reviewing officer. The guide is center in all ranks. The detachment is halted by the commander of troops when he has reached a point 10 paces from the reviewing officer by the commands: 1. DETACHMENT, 2. HALT. He then salutes the reviewing officer and reports, "Sir, the persons (colors) to be decorated are present." The reviewing officer returns the salute and directs that the command be presented.

c. The commander of troops passes around the right flank of the persons or colors to be decorated and proceeds directly to his post. On reaching his post, he brings the troops to present arms, faces about, and salutes. The band (field music) then plays the *National Anthem (To the Color)*. On completion of the music, the commander of troops brings the troops to order arms and has them stand at ease. The persons to be decorated salute and terminate the salute at the first and last notes of the *National Anthem (To the Color)*.

d. A designated staff officer then reads the citation or the order announcing the awards. After the reading of the citation (order), the reviewing officer, accompanied if necessary by his staff or designated members thereof, advances to the colors and to the line of persons to be decorated, fastens the appropriate streamer to the staff of the color, and pins the appropriate decoration on the left breast of each person. He then directs the commander of troops to march the command in review and resumes his post. The persons decorated, at the command of the senior officer or

enlisted man present, form line on the left of the reviewing officer or as otherwise directed, and the colors return to their posts by the most direct route.

Section II. PARADES

209. BATTALION OR REGIMENT. **a.** The battalion or regimental parade is executed in the same manner as a review, except that the appearance and movement of troops in formation are the primary considerations. For this reason, the troops usually form without heavy weapons or transportation, and all companies form as, and execute the movements prescribed for, foot troops. Small detachments are attached to larger units. The march to the initial formation is made to music (band or field music).

b. At evening parade, the retreat ceremony described in paragraph 204 precedes the presentation of the troops to the reviewing officer. (See par. 205.)

c. The presentation of decorations or escort of the color may be included after the troops have been presented to the reviewing officer. (See pars. 208 and 213.)

d. The reviewing officer's inspection of troops is omitted.

210. CEREMONIAL BATTALION PARADE. This parade ceremony may be used in lieu of the ceremony described in paragraph 209. It differs from the latter in the following respects:

a. After the battalion has been formed and aligned and the guides have taken their posts, (par. 191e), the adjutant, before presenting the battalion to the battalion commander, commands: 1. PARADE, 2. REST. When the troops have executed parade rest, he commands: SOUND OFF. The adjutant, and the battalion commander with his staff, stand at attention during the playing of the *Sound Off*, the marching by of the band, and the sounding of retreat.

b. At the command SOUND OFF, the band, in place, plays the *Sound Off* of three chords, and at the conclusion of the third chord moves forward, playing a march in quick time. It executes column left in order to march across the front of the troops midway between the adjutant and the line of troops. When it has passed the left of the line, it countermarches and returns over the same ground to the right of the line. After it has passed beyond the right of the troops, it executes column right. When the entire band has passed beyond the front rank of the troops, it again countermarches and halts in its original position. When the band ceases playing the march, the *Sound Off* is again played.

c. At evening parade, immediately after the completion of SOUND OFF, the field music plays *Retreat*, and the retreat ceremony described in paragraph 204 follows, the adjutant bringing the troops to attention and present arms at the last note of *Retreat*. The adjutant, the battalion commander, and the other members of the battalion

commander's staff salute at the first note of the *National Anthem (To The Color)* and terminate the salute at the last note.

d. At the completion of the *National Anthem (To the Color)* with the troops still at present arms, the adjutant faces about, salutes the battalion commander, and reports, "Sir, the parade is formed." The battalion commander orders, "Take your post, sir," and draws saber (if so armed). The adjutant passes by the battalion commander's right and takes post $11\frac{1}{2}$ paces to the rear and 1 pace to the right of the battalion commander.

e. The battalion commander then commands: 1. ORDER, 2. ARMS, and gives such movements in the manual of arms as he may desire. Officers, noncommissioned officers commanding platoons, the color guard, and guidon bearers, having once executed the order, remain in that position during the movements of the manual.

f. The battalion commander then directs the adjutant, "Receive the reports, sir." The adjutant, passing by the battalion commander's right, advances toward the center of the battalion, halts midway between it and the battalion commander, and commands: REPORT.

(1) At the command REPORT, the company commanders, in succession from the right, salute and report, ".... company, all present or accounted for"; or, ".... company, officers or men absent." The adjutant returns each com-

pany commander's salute after the report is made and understood. If armed with the saber, he returns to the carry after acknowledging each salute.

(2) The reports having been received, the adjutant faces the battalion commander, salutes, and reports, "Sir, all present or accounted for," or "Sir, officers or men absent," including among the absentees those from the band and field music reported to him by the band leader prior to the parade.

g. The battalion commander then directs, "Publish the orders, sir." The adjutant faces the troops and commands: **ATTENTION TO ORDERS**. He publishes the orders and then commands: **1. OFFICERS, 2. CENTER, 3. MARCH**. After giving the command **MARCH**, he faces about and takes his post with the battalion commander.

(1) At the command **OFFICERS**, all company officers execute carry saber (if so armed), and all guidon bearers execute carry guidon.

(2) At the command **CENTER**, when companies are in line, all company commanders, officers commanding platoons, and guidon bearers face to the center. When companies are in mass formation, all company commanders and guidon bearers face to the center. Officers commanding platoons step 1 pace forward and face to the center. Officers second in command move around the flank nearest to the center and take post in the column formed by the platoon leaders.

(3) At the command **MARCH**, the band plays, officers and guidon bearers close to the center, halt, and individually face to the front; company

commanders, when moving to the center, oblique to the front and close on a line 4 paces in advance of the line of guidon bearers; guidon bearers close on their own line, each taking post in rear of his own company commander; all other officers close on the line of platoon leaders.

(4) The officers and guidon bearers having closed and faced to the front, the senior commands: 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH. The officers and guidon bearers advance, the center officer of the leading rank being the guide, and march on the battalion commander. The officers and guidon bearers are halted by the senior with the leading rank 6 paces from the battalion commander. They halt and salute the battalion commander, who returns the salute and, if armed with the saber, returns to the carry. The officers then complete the salute. If armed with the saber, they execute carry saber with the battalion commander. Guidon bearers execute carry guidon at the same time. To assure simultaneous execution by the officers and guidon bearers, the movements should be executed in the rhythm of quick time. The command: 1. READY, 2. TWO, is given by the battalion commander or senior company commander for the termination of the salute.

h. The battalion commander gives such instructions as he deems necessary and then commands: 1. OFFICERS, 2. POSTS, 3. MARCH.

(1) At the command POSTS, all officers and guidon bearers face about.

(2) At the command MARCH, they step off, the center officer of the leading rank being the guide as before.

(3) The senior commands: 1. OFFICERS, 2. HALT, in order to halt the leading rank 6 paces from the line of companies when companies are in line and 3 paces when they are in mass formation. He then commands: 1. POSTS, 2. MARCH.

(a) At the command POSTS, officers and guidon bearers face outward.

(b) At the command MARCH, officers step off in succession at 4 paces distance, resume their posts, and execute order saber (if so armed); guidon bearers step off with their company commanders, resume their posts, and execute order guidon. The music ceases to play when the last officer has resumed his post. During the execution of officers center and officers post, except when saluting the battalion commander, all officers, if so armed, remain at carry saber, and all guidon bearers remain at carry guidon.

i. The battalion commander then gives the commands for the battalion to pass in review and returns saber, if so armed. The battalion passes in review according to the commands and in the manner prescribed for a review. (See par. 207.) When the last company has passed, the ceremony is concluded.

j. The band continues to play while the companies are in march upon the parade ground. After passing in review, companies are marched to their respective parades and dismissed.

211. CEREMONIAL REGIMENTAL PARADE. The regiment is ordinarily formed in line of companies with companies in mass formation. This ceremony

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may be used in lieu of that described in paragraph 209 and proceeds as for the ceremonial battalion parade (par. 210) with the following exceptions:

a. "Regimental commander" is substituted for "battalion commander," and "regiment" for "battalion" in the description.

b. In moving across the front of the regiment, the band passes midway between the adjutant and the line of battalion commanders.

c. The battalions execute present arms, order arms, parade rest, and come to attention at the command of execution of their respective commanders in the manner described in paragraph 202d. Reports are made by battalion instead of company commanders.

d. At the command MARCH of 1. OFFICERS, 2. CENTER, 3. MARCH (par. 210g (3)), battalion commanders and their staffs close on the line of battalion commanders and staffs, company commanders oblique to the front and close on a line 4 paces in rear of the battalion staffs, guidon bearers oblique to the front and close on a line 4 paces in rear of the company commanders, other officers oblique to the front and close on a line 4 paces in rear of the guidon bearers.

212. STREET PARADE. **a.** For street parades, troops are formed and marched in the most convenient manner. Street parades may include transportation. Weapons transportation with the weapon towed, or set up in the vehicles when practicable, adds to the effect of a street parade. Cargo vehicles are included only when it is desired to increase the size of the display.

b. Among the formations which may be used for street parades are column of threes or fours; two or more columns of threes or fours abreast; mass formation.

c. Transportation marches in single column or column of twos, threes, or fours as the street width permits.

d. In long street parades, rifles may be carried slung over the right shoulder.

Section III. ESCORTS

213. ESCORTS OF THE COLOR. a. The regiment being in line, the regimental commander details a company to receive and escort the national color to its place. For this ceremony, the regimental color forms with the color guard at its post with the regiment.

b. The band moves straight to its front until clear of the line of battalion commanders, changes direction if necessary, and halts. The designated company takes position in column of threes (fours) 15 paces in rear of the band, with the color bearer in rear of the leading platoon. The escort is then marched without music to the regimental commander's office or quarters and is formed in line facing the entrance. The color bearer, preceded by the senior lieutenant and followed by a sergeant of the escort, obtains the color.

c. When the color bearer returns, followed by the lieutenant and the sergeant, he halts before the entrance, facing the escort. The lieutenant

places himself on the right and the sergeant on the left of the color bearer. The company commander brings the company to present arms, and the field music sounds *To the Color*. At the last note of the music, the company commander brings the company to order arms. The lieutenant and the sergeant salute and terminate the salute at the commands of the company commander and return to their posts.

d. The company is again formed in column, the band taking post in front of the column and the color bearer placing himself in the center of the space in rear of the leading platoon. The escort is then marched back to the regiment, the band playing. The march is conducted so that the escort arrives at a point about 50 paces in front of the right of the regiment and then moves parallel to its front. When the color arrives opposite the regimental commander, who has taken his post in front of the center of the regiment, the escort is formed in line facing the regiment, and the color bearer moves to a position 6 paces in front of the regimental commander.

e. The color bearer having halted, the regimental commander faces the troops and brings the regiment to present arms. He then faces the color and salutes. The field music sounds *To the Color*. At the last note of the music, the regimental commander terminates his salute, faces the troops, and brings them to the order. The escort is brought to present arms and order arms by its commander following the commands of the regimental commander. When the troops have been brought to the order, the color bearer moves to

his post beside the regimental color bearer. The escort is faced to the right and, preceded by the band, is marched to its place in line, moving around the left flank and in rear of the regiment. The band plays until the escort has passed the left of the line. It then returns to its post on the right, moving in rear of the regiment. The regiment may be given the command REST after the escort has passed the left of the line.

f. Escort of the color is executed by a battalion in a manner similar to that by a regiment.

214. ESCORT OF HONOR. a. Escorts of honor are detailed for the purpose of receiving and escorting persons of high rank, either civil or military. Troops are selected for their soldierly appearance and superior qualities of discipline.

b. The escort is formed in line opposite the place where the personage is to present himself, the band on that flank of the escort toward which the escort is to march. On the appearance of the personage the escort is brought to attention. It is brought to present arms, when the honors prescribed in AR 600-25 and 600-30 are rendered. Upon completion of the honors, the escort is brought to order arms. Officers and men in uniform, not in formation, but within view and saluting distance, salute and terminate the salute with the escort. Ordinarily, at the completion of the honors, the person so honored inspects the escort. The escort is then formed in column and takes up the march. The personage with his staff or retinue takes position in rear of the column. When the personage leaves the escort, it is again formed in

line. When he has taken position from which to receive them, the same honors are rendered as on his arrival.

c. When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the personage is to be received, a double line of sentinels, facing inward, is posted from that point to the escort. The sentinels successively salute as the personage passes.

d. An officer is designated to accompany the personage.

Section IV. INSPECTIONS

215. GENERAL. The company is the basic unit for inspection. Battalion, regimental, and higher commanders or inspecting officers inspect each company in its own area, or have it march to a designated place at a specified time for inspection. Under special conditions, an entire battalion or regiment may be formed and inspected in one large formation.

216. COMPANY INSPECTION. a. Formation. The company forms in line or in column of platoons in line. (See pars. 156 and 166.) If transportation is to be included in the formation, it forms in line 5 yards in rear or as directed. Drivers remain with their vehicles. Leaders of animal transportation remain with their animals. Drivers or animal leaders display their equipment as directed. Transportation may be inspected separately from the foot elements, as directed.

b. Procedure. (1) The company commander commands: PREPARE FOR INSPECTION. At this command, platoon leaders cause ranks to be opened. They then place themselves, facing to the front, 3 paces in advance of the right flank of their platoons.

(2) Ranks having been opened, the company commander commands: AT EASE and returns saber (if so armed). He then inspects the company. During the inspection, officers, noncommissioned officers, and guidon bearers not in ranks come to attention at order arms as the inspecting officer approaches, and after being inspected resume the position of at ease. The company commander may direct the executive officer and/or the first sergeant to join him and take down notes as he inspects. When so directed, they place themselves at his left rear and accompany him throughout the inspection. The company commander, commencing at the head of the column or right of the line, makes a minute inspection of the arms, equipment, dress, and appearance of the personnel of the company. As he approaches each platoon, its commander brings the platoon to attention and salutes. As soon as inspected, the platoon leader returns saber (if so armed), places himself to the right rear of the company commander, and accompanies him throughout the inspection of the platoon.

(3) The inspection is made from right to left in front and from left to right in rear of each rank.

(4) Each man executes inspection arms as the company commander or inspecting officer reaches his position.

(5) The company commander takes the rifle, grasping it with the right hand just above the lower band, the man dropping his hands. He inspects the rifle and, with the hand and rifle in the same position as in receiving it, hands it back to the man, who takes it with the left hand at the balance and executes order arms.

(6) Should the piece be inspected without handling, each man executes order arms as soon as the company commander has passed to the next man.

(7) Men armed with the automatic rifle, carbine, and pistol execute their respective inspection arms and resume their original positions after their weapons have been inspected.

(8) Upon completion of the inspection of each platoon, its commander resumes his post ((1) above), faces down the line, commands: 1. CLOSE RANKS, 2. MARCH, and adds REST after ranks have been closed. He then takes his post in front of the center of the platoon.

(9) The company commander may direct the platoon leaders to make the detailed inspection of arms or other equipment of the men of their platoons.

217. INSPECTION OF PERSONAL FIELD EQUIPMENT WHILE IN RANKS. The company forms in column of platoons in line. (See par. 166.)

a. The company commander, after the inspection of arms has been completed in a platoon,

causes that platoon, remaining at *Open Ranks*, to take interval and prepare for inspection of equipment. Intervals having been taken, the platoon leader commands: 1. UNSLING EQUIPMENT, 2. DISPLAY EQUIPMENT.

(1) At the command UNSLING EQUIPMENT, each man draws his bayonet and with his left hand thrusts it into the ground, ring to the front, the bayonet outside of and against his left heel near the instep to mark the line for the rear edge of equipment when displayed. Men not armed with the bayonet mark the place with the left heel. Each man then lays his rifle (automatic rifle) (carbine) (submachine gun) on the ground, muzzle to the front, barrel to the left, butt near the toe of his right foot, unslings his equipment, and places it on the ground at his feet, haversack to the front, the pack 1 foot in front of his toes.

(2) At the command DISPLAY EQUIPMENT, packs are opened and equipment displayed as prescribed in FM 21-15, and figure 39, this manual. Equipment is displayed in the interval to the left of each man. When arrangement of the equipment is completed, each man resumes his original position in ranks.

b. The company commander passes along the ranks as before, inspects the equipment, and directs the platoon leader to have packs rolled and the platoon assembled.

(1) The platoon leader then commands: ROLL PACKS. Each man assembles his equipment, rolls his pack, and, leaving his equipment in its position on the ground at his feet, resumes the position of attention.

(2) All equipment being assembled, the platoon leader commands: SLING EQUIPMENT. Packs are slung, belts fastened, rifles (automatic rifles) (carbines) (submachine gun) taken, and the position of order arms assumed.

(3) The platoon leader then causes the platoon to assemble. The inspection is completed as described in paragraph 216b (8).

c. In units which have special combat equipment such as machine guns, mortars, and signal or command post equipment, the company commander, after packs have been opened or after the individual inspection has been completed, directs DISPLAY MACHINE-GUN (MORTAR OR OTHER) EQUIPMENT. Gun squads, under the direction of their leaders, break ranks and display their weapons and accessories for inspection as prescribed in the gun drill for the weapons. Headquarters personnel display the fire-control, communication, or other combat equipment. The gun or equipment is displayed in rear of its vehicle. If no transportation is present, the equipment is displayed 3 paces from the flank of each squad on the side from which interval was taken. The rear of the equipment is placed on line with the rear edge of the individual field equipment.

218. BATTALION INSPECTION. a. The battalion is formed in column of companies, each company being formed in column of platoons in line. (See par. 166.) Before the inspection, the battalion commander indicates whether heavy weapons and special equipment are to be displayed for inspection or left on their transportation.

b. The battalion being in column of platoons with all personnel dismounted, the battalion commander commands: **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION**. At this command, all companies are prepared for inspection. The color bearer and the color guard proceed to the head of the column and take position 3 paces in rear of the staff.

c. The battalion commander then commands: **REST**, returns saber (if so armed), and inspects his staff and the color guard. When the battalion commander approaches the staff, the officers, without command, come to attention (order saber). When they have been inspected, they return saber (if so armed) and accompany the battalion commander. As the battalion commander approaches the color guard, the color bearer commands: **1. COLOR GUARD, 2. ATTENTION**. The color guard may be dismissed as soon as inspected.

d. The battalion commander, commencing at the head of the column, makes an inspection of the arms, accouterments, dress, and appearance of the personnel of the several companies.

(1) As the battalion commander approaches each company, its commander faces toward it and commands: **1. COMPANY, 2. ATTENTION**, faces to the front, and salutes. As soon as he has been inspected, the company commander faces about and commands: **REST**, returns saber (if so armed), and accompanies the battalion commander. The inspection proceeds as prescribed for company inspection.

(2) The battalion commander may direct the company commanders to make the detailed inspection of the arms or other equipment of their

companies. He may require officers of his staff to assist in the inspection, especially by checking equipment.

(3) When a company has been inspected, the battalion commander may direct that it be dismissed or proceed with other duties.

e. When desired, the battalion commander may direct that companies not under inspection stack arms, fall out, and resume their places in time to be inspected.

f. If the inspecting officer is an officer other than the battalion commander, the latter prepares the battalion for inspection as described in **a** and **b** above and commands REST. Upon the approach of the inspecting officer, the battalion commander brings the battalion to attention, faces to the front, and salutes. The inspecting officer inspects the battalion commander, who then commands: REST, returns saber (if so armed), and accompanies the inspecting officer. The inspection then proceeds as described in **c**, **d**, and **e** above.

Section V. FUNERALS

219. GENERAL. a. Military funerals are divided into three classes as follows:

(1) With chapel service, followed by march to the grave or place of local disposition with the prescribed escort.

(2) Without chapel service, but with funeral procession forming at the entrance to the cemetery or at a point within a reasonable distance thereof.

(3) With graveside service only.

b. A full military funeral normally consists of the following elements:

(1) Band.

(2) Escort appropriate to the grade of the deceased including firing party and bugler. (See AR 600-30.)

(3) Colors.

(4) Clergy.

(5) Caisson and pallbearers.

(6) Caparisoned horse (if the deceased was mounted).

(7) Honorary pallbearers.

c. The services of an Army chaplain will be provided unless otherwise requested by the family of the deceased or its representative. A civilian clergyman may be substituted for or act in conjunction with the Army chaplain. The desires of the family are paramount and will be given the fullest consideration as to the selection of elements involved, but the funeral will be conducted in accordance with these regulations.

d. The commanding officer or his representative will assist in making funeral arrangements and will supervise the conduct of the funeral.

e. If honorary pallbearers are desired, they will be selected by the family of the deceased or its representative, or, if the family or its representative so desires, by the commanding officer.

f. At a military funeral, all persons in the military service attending in their individual capacity or as honorary pallbearers will stand at attention, uncovered (except in cold or inclement weather), and hold the headdress over the left breast at any

time when the casket is being moved by the pallbearers and during the service at the grave, including the firing of volleys and the sounding of *Taps*. During the prayers they will also bow their heads. In cold or inclement weather they will remain covered and will execute the hand salute at any time when the casket is being moved by the pallbearers and during the firing of volleys and the sounding of *Taps*. (See AR 600-30.)

g. When arms are presented at the military funeral of a person entitled to personal honors, the prescribed ruffles and flourishes will be sounded, followed immediately by the *National Anthem (To the Color)* or the march prescribed for the grade of the deceased, *except* when arms are presented at the close of the benediction at the grave. (See AR 600-30.)

h. The word "chapel" as used herein is interpreted to include the church, home, or other places where services are held, exclusive of the service at the grave.

i. The word "casket" is interpreted to include the receptacle containing the cremated remains of the deceased.

220. FUNERAL WITH CHAPEL SERVICE. a. Prior to the beginning of the service, the funeral escort is formed in line opposite and facing the chapel, the band on the flank toward which it is to march.

b. Members of the immediate family, relatives, and friends of the deceased will be requested to enter the chapel and be seated before the casket

is taken in. Members of the immediate family and relatives occupy front seats on the right of the chapel.

c. The conveyance bearing the remains to the chapel should arrive in front of the chapel a few moments before the time set for the chapel service. When all is in readiness to move the casket into the chapel, the commander of the escort brings the escort to attention and commands: 1. PRESENT, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, the band plays an appropriate air, and the casket is removed from the conveyance by the pallbearers and carried between the ranks of honorary pallbearers, if present, into the chapel. When the casket has been carried into the chapel, the band ceases playing. The escort is then brought to the order and may be permitted to stand at ease.

d. If honorary pallbearers are present, they are formed in two ranks, each facing the other, forming an aisle from the conveyance to the entrance of the chapel, with sufficient distance between ranks to permit passage of the casket. At the first note of the music and while the casket is being borne between the ranks of honorary pallbearers, they uncover or salute as prescribed in paragraph 219f. They then follow the casket in column of twos and occupy pews to the left front.

e. When the casket has been placed upon the church truck, the pallbearers form behind the honorary pallbearers and are seated behind them. If there are no honorary pallbearers, the pallbearers follow the casket in column of twos and occupy pews to the left front. Upon completion of the chapel service, the pallbearers follow the

honorary pallbearers or, if none are present, the chaplain, to the entrance of the chapel.

f. Upon completion of the chapel service, the honorary pallbearers follow the chaplain in column of twos as the casket is moved to the entrance of the chapel. They again form an aisle from the entrance of the chapel to the caisson or hearse and uncover or salute as prescribed in **d** above. When the casket has been placed on the caisson, they enter their conveyances. If marching, they form column of files on each side of the caisson, the leading member of each column opposite the front wheels of the caisson.

g. The casket, followed by the family group, is moved to the entrance immediately behind the honorary pallbearers and pallbearers. As soon as the honorary pallbearers have taken their positions (**f** above), the pallbearers carry the casket to the caisson and form in column of twos behind it. The family group remains at the chapel entrance until the honorary pallbearers have broken ranks to enter their conveyances or have taken their positions at the caisson. The members of the family group are then conducted to their conveyances.

h. The funeral escort and band repeat the procedure described in **c** above when the casket appears at the entrance of the chapel at the conclusion of the service. The band ceases playing, and the escort is brought to the order, when the casket has been secured to the caisson.

i. The procession is then formed in the following order:

(1) Band.

(2) Escort, including colors, firing party, and bugler.

(3) Clergy.

(4) Caisson and honorary pallbearers, if walking.

(5) Pallbearers.

(6) Caparisoned horse, if the deceased was mounted.

(7) Honorary pallbearers, if riding in cars.

(8) Family.

(9) Patriotic or fraternal organizations.

(10) Friends.

j. When the procession has been formed, the band and the escort are put in march by the commander of the escort. Elements in rear conform. The procession marches slowly to solemn music. When the distance to the grave is considerable, the escort, after leaving the chapel, may march at ease in quick time until brought to attention in the vicinity of the grave. The band does not play while the escort is marching at ease. The field music may alternate with the band in playing.

k. As the procession approaches the grave, marching elements march directly to positions previously determined. The band and military escort are formed in line facing the grave, other marching elements being placed as near as practicable to the grave. The firing party is so placed that it will not fire directly over the mourners.

l. As soon as the caisson is halted, the honorary pallbearers are formed in two ranks forming an aisle extending from the caisson toward the grave. (See **d** above.) When the grave is too near the road to permit this formation, they are directed to take their position at the grave prior to removal of the casket from the caisson.

m. The pallbearers remove the casket from the caisson. As they do so, the escort commander commands: 1. PRESENT, 2. ARMS. At the command ARMS, the band plays an appropriate air. With the first note of the music, and until the last note of *Taps*, military personnel attending in an individual capacity and honorary pallbearers uncover or salute as prescribed in paragraph 219f.

n. Preceded by the chaplain and the cemetery representative or funeral director, the pallbearers bear the casket between the ranks of honorary pallbearers to the grave and place it on the lowering device. They remain in place facing the casket, raising the flag from the casket and holding it in a horizontal position, waist high, until the conclusion of *Taps*. As soon as the casket has passed between them, the honorary pallbearers face toward the grave and follow the casket in column of twos, followed by the family and friends.

o. When the casket has been placed over the grave, the escort is brought to the order, and the band ceases playing. The commander of the escort then commands: 1. PARADE, 2. REST. The escort executes parade rest with officers and men inclining their heads.

p. When the escort has been brought to parade rest, the chaplain conducts the graveside service. At the conclusion of the benediction, he moves two steps to the side or rear.

q. When the service has been completed, the commander brings the escort to attention. He then commands: 1. ESCORT, LESS FIRING PARTY, 2. PRESENT, 3. ARMS, 4. FIRING PARTY, 5. FIRE THREE VOLLEYS. The firing party fires three volleys of blank cartridges, assumes the position of ready, and remains in this position until the conclusion of *Taps*. (See par. 234.) At the command ARMS the bugler takes position at the head of the grave and sounds *Taps* immediately following the last volley.

r. At the conclusion of *Taps*, the pallbearers fold the flag as prescribed in AR 260-10, care being taken that it does not touch the ground. It is then handed to the superintendent of the cemetery or his representative for disposition in accordance with Army Regulations. The rifles of the firing party are locked, and the entire escort is then brought to the order. The band and escort are put in march in quick time by the commander of the escort. Other elements conform. At the first halt, the rifles of the firing party are unloaded and inspected.

s. On the return march, the band does not play in the immediate vicinity of the grave. In a small cemetery, this is considered as within the cemetery limits. In a large cemetery, this is considered as a distance from the grave so short that the playing would detract from the solemnity of the occasion. Care will be exercised to avoid disturb-

ing other funeral processions or services which may be passed on the route of march.

221. FUNERAL WITHOUT CHAPEL SERVICE, BUT WITH PROCESSION AND GRAVESIDE SERVICE. a. When the escort for a military funeral forms at or near the entrance to the cemetery, the officer in charge supervises the transfer of the casket from the hearse to the caisson.

b. If honorary pallbearers are present, they are formed in single line facing the caisson, the leading honorary pallbearer opposite the front wheel and on the side opposite to that on which the hearse is to be halted. If more than 12 are present, they are formed in double rank.

c. While the casket is being transferred from the hearse to the caisson, the escort is brought to present arms, and the band plays an appropriate air. The honorary pallbearers uncover or salute as described in paragraph 219f. During the transfer of the casket, the family and friends remain in their conveyances.

d. The funeral procession is then formed and proceeds as prescribed in paragraph 220i to s inclusive.

222. GRAVESIDE SERVICE. a. For this type of funeral all elements of a full military funeral, except the caisson and caparisoned horse, may be present and used as outlined in paragraph 220l to s inclusive. However, if troops are not conveniently available or if the family desires to eliminate other elements, the following will suffice:

- (1) Clergy.
- (2) Pallbearers.
- (3) Firing party.
- (4) Bugler.

b. All military elements participating in a graveside service will be in position prior to the arrival of the remains.

223. CREMATED REMAINS. a. When the remains are cremated and the ashes interred with military honors, the provisions of paragraphs 220, 221, and 222 with necessary modifications will govern.

(1) For all phases of the funeral where the cremated remains are carried by hand, one enlisted man will be detailed to carry the receptacle containing the ashes. Four enlisted men will also be detailed as flag bearers. When the receptacle containing the ashes is carried from the conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, or from the conveyance to the grave, the flag bearers follow the receptacle, the flag being folded as prescribed in AR 260-10 and carried by the leading flag bearer on the right.

(2) When the receptacle has been placed on the stand before the chancel of the chapel or when it is placed in the conveyance, the flag, folded as prescribed above, is placed beside the receptacle. If the caisson is equipped with a casket container for the receptacle, the open flag is laid upon the container as prescribed for a casket.

(3) When no hearse or caisson is used, suitable transportation will be provided for the receptacle bearer and the flag bearers.

b. In cases where the remains are conducted to a crematory and the ashes are to be interred with military honors at a later time, the ceremony consists only of the escort to the crematory. Arms are presented as the remains are borne into the crematory. The firing of volleys and the sounding of *Taps* are omitted. If the funeral ceremony is held at the crematory and if no further military honors are anticipated, the volleys may be fired, and *Taps* may be sounded at the discretion of the commanding officer.

224. CEREMONY PRIOR TO SHIPMENT OF REMAINS.

In cases when the remains of a deceased officer or soldier are moved to a railway station or other point for shipment to a distant place for interment or final disposition, funeral services, modified as necessary, may be carried out essentially as prescribed in paragraphs 220, 221, and 222. If no further military honors are anticipated at the place of interment or final disposition, the volleys may be fired, and *Taps* sounded at the discretion of the commanding officer. If military honors are anticipated at the place of final disposition, the firing of volleys and the sounding of *Taps* will be omitted.

225. CANNON SALUTE. a. When the funeral of an officer on the active or retired list whose grade entitled him to a gun salute takes place at or near a military post, guns will be fired at regular intervals while the remains are being borne to the

place of interment or place of local disposition. (See AR 600-30.) The first gun will be fired immediately after the procession is put in motion.

b. Immediately after the remains have been lowered into the grave (upon completion of the benediction), a salute corresponding to the grade of the deceased will be fired (AR 600-25), followed by three salvos of artillery, guns firing simultaneously, or three volleys of musketry.

226. PARTICIPATION OF AVIATION. When aviation participates in a military funeral, the participation will be so timed that airplanes will appear over the procession while the remains are being borne to the grave. (See AR 600-30.)

227. PARTICIPATION OF FRATERNAL OR PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS. a. At the request of the immediate family of the deceased or its representative, fraternal or military organizations of which the deceased was a member may be permitted to take part in the funeral services.

b. If the ritual is military or semimilitary in nature, the rites will begin immediately upon the conclusion of the Army religious service. If the ritual contains the firing of three volleys of musketry and the sounding of *Taps*, the military firing party and bugler may be used. This sounding of *Taps* will conclude the funeral services.

c. Nonmilitary rituals by fraternal organizations will be held at the conclusion of *Taps*. The military escort will be marched away from the site of the grave promptly and quietly at the termination of the military ceremonies.

228. DUTIES OF CHAPLAIN. The chaplain will take position in front of the chapel prior to the arrival of the remains. He precedes the casket when it is borne from the conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, and from the conveyance to the grave. While the remains are being placed on the caisson or in the hearse, he stands uncovered at the rear and to the side facing the caisson or hearse. When the casket has been secured, he takes his position in front of the caisson or hearse. If he is riding, his conveyance will be placed in position in front of the caisson or hearse. If he is wearing vestments, he may, at his discretion, proceed directly from the chancel to the sacristy at the conclusion of the chapel service and divest, joining the procession just prior to its movement from the chapel. When the procession is formed at the entrance to the cemetery or other point and the chapel service is omitted, he stands uncovered at the rear and to the side facing the caisson while the remains are being transferred from the hearse to the caisson. In cold or inclement weather, he may remain covered except when reading such parts of the service as require that he be uncovered.

229. PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS. The officer detailed in charge of a military funeral, accompanied by the commander of the escort and the superintendent of the cemetery or his representative, will visit the places involved and make careful arrangements prior to the time set for the funeral. Positions at the grave to be occupied by

various elements of the funeral, arrangements for traffic control, etc., will be definitely determined.

230. FLORAL TRIBUTES. *a.* In the absence of a funeral director, the officer in charge, assisted by the chaplain and such details as may be required, will cause all floral tributes to be properly arranged in the chapel and at the grave. He will call upon the commanding officer for necessary transportation for the prompt transfer of floral tributes from the chapel to the grave. The conveyance bearing floral tributes will be loaded promptly at the conclusion of the chapel service and will precede the funeral procession, moving as rapidly as practicable to the site of the grave. The funeral procession will not move from the chapel until the conveyance carrying floral tributes has cleared the escort.

b. The officer in charge will be responsible that cards are removed and a record made giving a brief description of the floral piece pertaining to each card. The cards and record will be turned over to a member of the family of the deceased after completion of the funeral services.

Section VI. LOADING AND CEREMONIAL FIRING

231. GENERAL RULES. Except where otherwise indicated, these rules will be applicable alike to the U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1, and the U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1903.

a. For ceremonial firing, the front rank only of units larger than a squad executes the loading and firing. A squad is always formed in line preliminary to such firing.

b. Rifles, caliber .30, M1, are loaded while locked. Rifles, caliber .30, M1903, are loaded and locked before any orders for firing are given. (See par. 76.)

c. Except during firing, if rifles have been ordered loaded and locked, they are kept loaded and locked without command until the command UNLOAD or 1. INSPECTION. 2. ARMS.

d. Automatic riflemen do not execute the ceremonial loadings and firings.

232. TO LOAD. **a.** The unit being in any formation, standing at a halt, the commands are: 1. WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES. 2. LOAD. At the command LOAD, each front rank rifleman faces half right and carries his right foot 12 inches to the right and to such position as will secure the greatest firmness and steadiness of the body. He raises or lowers the rifle, and drops it into the left hand at the balance, right hand at the small of the stock, muzzle in the air at an angle of 45° . (See fig. 61.) He then loads his rifle in the manner prescribed in the manual for that weapon.

b. For instruction in loading, the commands are: 1. SIMULATE, 2. LOAD. At the command LOAD, the movements of loading are executed except that the handling of cartridges is simulated. When loading is simulated with the U. S. rifle, caliber .30, M1903, the cut-off is turned down, showing "off."



Figure 61. Ceremonial firing: position of LOAD.

233. TO UNLOAD. Being in any formation, the command is UNLOAD. At the command, the position of load is taken, and the rifle is unloaded in the manner prescribed in the manual for the weapon. (See FM 23-5 and 23-10.) The chamber is closed and ejected clips or cartridges are returned to the belt. The rifle is then brought to the order.

234. TO FIRE BY VOLLEY. a. Being in firing formation with rifles loaded, the commands are: 1. READY, 2. AIM, 3. SQUAD, 4. FIRE. For ceremonial purposes, blank ammunition is used, and only the front rank executes the commands. At the command READY, take the position of load, if not already in that position. At the command AIM, raise the rifle with both hands to a position 45° from the horizontal, the rifle resting in the palm of the left hand, the butt placed and held firmly against the shoulder. The left hand is well



Figure 62. Ceremonial firing: position of FIRE.

under the rifle, grasping it at or in front of the balance, the right hand grasping the small of the stock. The right elbow is at the height of the shoulder. The right cheek is pressed firmly against the stock as far forward as it can be placed without straining. The left eye is closed, the right eye looking over the rear sight. Press the safety lock of the MI rifle to its forward position with the trigger finger. (See fig. 62.) At the command FIRE, the trigger is squeezed quickly. The rifle is then lowered to the position of load and reloaded.

b. To continue the firing, the commands are: 1. AIM, 2. SQUAD, 3. FIRE. Each command is executed as explained in **a** above.

c. To cease firing, the command is: CEASE FIRING. At the command CEASE FIRING, firing ceases. Rifles not already at the position of load are brought to that position.

Section VII. MANUAL OF THE GUIDON

235. GENERAL. The guidon is a company identification flag. It is carried at ceremonies and at other times when prescribed by the commander. In camp, it is displayed at the company headquarters. In combat, it is with the company baggage. The guidon bearer is a specially selected enlisted man designated by the company commander.

236. GENERAL RULES. The guidon is brought to present arms, parade rest, and the order with the company. At the command of execution of other movements of the manual, it is brought to carry guidon, unless already in that position. When the bearer is executing the facings, side step, or alinements, and when troops are marching, the guidon is at the carry. (See par. 237.) When marching at route step or at ease, it may be held in either hand. When at the order, unless otherwise prescribed, it is brought to the carry at the command of execution for marching in quick time.

237. CARRY GUIDON. The staff of the guidon is held vertically in the right hand, resting in the hollow formed by the thumb and first finger, back of the hand to the right, arm extending downward, staff resting in the hollow of the shoulder, ferrule 6 inches from the ground as shown in figure 63②.



① ORDER GUIDON



② CARRY GUIDON



③ PRESENT GUIDON

Figure 63① to ③. Manual of the guidon.

238. BEING AT CARRY GUIDON, TO EXECUTE ORDER GUIDON. Allow the staff to slide through the right hand until the ferrule is on the ground on line with and touching the toe of the right shoe, at which time the right hand regrasps the staff as in the carry. (See fig. 63①.)

239. BEING AT ORDER GUIDON, TO EXECUTE CARRY GUIDON. Grasp the staff with the left hand, at the same time loosening the grip of the right hand on the staff. Raise the guidon vertically with the left hand, the staff sliding through the right hand until the ferrule is 6 inches from the ground, then regrasp the staff with the right hand. Cut the left hand away smartly to the left side. (See fig. 63②.)

240. BEING AT ORDER GUIDON, TO EXECUTE PARADE REST. Execute in a manner similar to parade rest with the rifle.

241. BEING AT CARRY OR ORDER GUIDON, TO EXECUTE PRESENT GUIDON. a. Lower the guidon straight to the front, extending the right arm nearly horizontal until the lance, resting in the pit of the right arm, is horizontal. (See fig. 63③). This movement is executed at the command ARMS of 1. PRESENT, 2. ARMS.

b. In passing in review, the guidon bearer executes eyes right and present guidon at the first movement of the company commander's hand

salute (or at the second movement of his saber salute) and returns to front and carry guidon at the last movement of the company commander's salute.

242. BEING AT PRESENT GUIDON, TO EXECUTE CARRY GUIDON. Grasp the staff with the left hand, palm up, at a point just beyond the right hand. With the left hand carry the guidon up and back to the position of carry guidon. At the same time lower the right hand, retaining its grasp on the staff, to the right side. Cut the left hand away smartly to the left side.

243. BEING AT PRESENT GUIDON, TO EXECUTE ORDER GUIDON. Execute as prescribed in paragraph 242 except that when the guidon is brought to the vertical position, the staff is allowed, if necessary, to slide through the right hand, the left hand steadying the staff, until the guidon is in the position of order guidon.

244. INDIVIDUAL SALUTE BY GUIDON BEARER. The guidon being at the carry or the order, the salute is given with the left hand in the same manner as a rifle salute at order arms.

245. DOUBLE TIME. At double time, the guidon is held diagonally across the body, the right hand grasping the staff at the position used at the carry, right forearm horizontal, elbow near the body, left hand grasping the staff opposite the junction of the neck and left shoulder.

Section VIII.

MANUAL OF THE COLOR AND THE STANDARD

246. USE AND CARE OF COLORS AND STANDARDS.

The following rules will govern the use and care of colors and standards:

a. The national and regimental flags carried by dismounted organizations are called the "national color" and the "regimental color." The term "color" implies the national color. The term "colors" implies both the national color and regimental color.

b. The national and regimental flags carried by mounted or motorized organizations are called the "national standard" and the "regimental standard." The term "standard" implies the national standard. The term "standards" implies both the national standard and the regimental standard.

c. In garrison, the colors (standards), when not in use, are kept at the office or quarters of the commanding officer and are escorted thereto and therefrom by the color (standard) guard. In camp, the colors (standards), when not in use, are displayed in front of the commanding officer's tent. From reveille to retreat, when the weather permits, they are displayed uncased. From retreat to reveille and during inclement weather, they are cased and placed in the commanding officer's office, quarters, or tent.

d. Colors (standards) are cased when they are furled and placed within protective covering.

e. Colors (standards) may be carried in any formation in which two or more companies participate, and in escorts when ordered.

f. In separate organizations and commands entitled to colors (standards) and in battalions not stationed with their regimental headquarters, the colors (standards) are similarly cared for and displayed at the office, quarters, or tent of the commanding officer.

g. Battalions stationed with their regimental headquarters do not display the colors (standards) of their organizations.

h. At regimental formations, the colors (standards) are posted with the regiment. When the regimental formation is broken up, as at drill or field exercises, the colors (standards) join the regimental commander or are dismissed as directed.

247. SALUTES NOT RENDERED BY NATIONAL COLOR (STANDARD). The national color (standard) renders no salute.

248. SALUTES BY REGIMENTAL COLOR (STANDARD).

a. The regimental color (standard) salutes in all military ceremonies while the *National Anthem* or *To the Color* is being played and when rendering honors to its regimental commander or an individual of higher rank, but in no other case.

b. If marching, the regimental color (standard) salutes when 6 paces from the front of the person entitled to the salute and resumes the carry when 6 paces beyond him.

c. In passing in review, the color (standard) guard executes eyes right at the command of the senior sergeant, who commands: 1. EYES, 2. RIGHT and 1. READY, 2. FRONT at the saluting

distances prescribed in **b** above. When the grade of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the regimental color (standard) salutes at the command **RIGHT** and resumes the carry at the command **FRONT**. (See **a** above.) The man on the right flank does not execute eyes right. In those organizations which do not execute eyes right in passing in review, the standard guard omits this compliment. Where applicable, the regimental standard salutes at the command of the senior, who commands: 1. **STANDARD**, 2. **SALUTE**. The return to the carry is made at the commands: 1. **CARRY**, 2. **STANDARD**. (See par. 248.)

249. COLOR GUARD. a. The color guard consists of two sergeants and two experienced privates selected by the regimental commander, usually for long and honorable service, as well as for their soldierly appearance. A position on the color guard is one of honor. Members of the color guard when not engaged in the performance of their duties, join their organizations. The senior sergeant carries the national color and commands the color guard. He gives the necessary commands for movements and for rendering honors. The junior sergeant carries the regimental color. The regimental color is always placed on the left of the national color in whatever direction they face.

b. When battalions carry the color, a sergeant acts as color bearer, and two experienced privates selected by the battalion commander act as members of the color guard. The general rules prescribed for the regimental color guard are applicable to the battalion.

c. The color guard is formed and marched in one rank at close interval, the color bearers in the center. The color guard does not execute to the rear march, about face, or fix bayonets. When the unit to which it is attached moves to the rear for short distances, the color guard, at the command of the senior sergeant, executes column right (left) twice, marches to the new line, again executes column right (left) twice, and halts in its proper place.

d. At the command of the senior sergeant, the privates of the color guard present arms or, if armed with the pistol, execute the hand salute on receiving and parting with the colors. After having parted with the colors, the guard is brought to order arms by command of the senior remaining member who is placed as right man of the guard.

e. Having received the colors, the senior sergeant conducts the guard to its proper position before the color company, as outlined in f below. Having parted with the colors, the guard is dismissed by the senior sergeant.

f. At drills and ceremonies in which the colors are to participate, except escort of the color, the colors are received by the color company prior to the formation of the battalion with the following ceremony: The color company is formed, its commander facing the front. The color guard, conducted by the senior sergeant, approaches from the front and halts at a distance of 10 paces from the company commander. The company commander then faces his company and brings it to present arms, faces the colors and salutes, and

again faces his company and brings it to order arms. The privates of the color guard execute present and order arms with the color company. The color guard is then marched by the senior sergeant directly to its post. It takes post on the left when the company is in line or mass and in rear when the company is in column. When the color company joins the battalion, the color guard takes its appropriate post in the battalion formation. When the color battalion joins the regiment, the color guard takes its appropriate post in the regimental formation.

g. When in formation, the color guard executes at ease and rest with the color company, keeping the pikes of the colors vertical.

h. When it is desired to dismiss the color guard at the conclusion of a drill or ceremony in which the colors have participated, it proceeds from its position and halts 10 paces in front of and facing the company commander of the color company. The company presents arms as described in f above. The color guard then escorts the colors to the office, quarters, or tent of the commanding officer. The color guard is dismissed from organizations smaller than a company (funeral escort) in a similar manner.

i. In campaign, prior to engagement of the regiment, the colors are stored as directed by the commanding officer.

250. POSITION OF THE COLOR AT THE ORDER. At the order, the heel of the pike rests on the ground on line with and touching the toe of the right shoe. The right hand, at a convenient place on



Figure 64. Manual of the color.

- ① *Position of the order.* ② *Position of the carry.*
③ *Position of color salute.*

the pike, clasps it with the thumb, back of the hand to the right, and holds it in a vertical position. (See fig. 64①.)

251. POSITION OF THE COLOR AT THE CARRY. At the carry, the heel of the pike rests in the socket of the sling; the right hand grasps the pike at the height of the shoulder; the pike is inclined slightly to the front. (See fig. 64②.)

252. POSITION OF THE COLOR AT PARADE REST.

a. Parade rest with the color is similar to parade rest with the rifle, except that the pike is kept vertical.

b. The order is resumed at the command ATTENTION.

c. The order and parade rest are executed with the color company.

253. POSITION OF REGIMENTAL COLOR AT COLOR SALUTE. This position is assumed from the carry by slipping the right hand up the pike to the height of the eye, then lowering the pike by straightening the arm to the front. When the regimental color salutes with troops who execute present arms from the order, the position of carry is assumed at the command ARMS and the color salute then executed. (See fig. 64③.)

254. POSITION OF THE COLORS DURING THE MANUAL OF ARMS. The colors remain at the order during the execution of the manual of arms.

CHAPTER 12

COMBAT FORMATIONS



Figure 65. Remember as you train: "the battle is the payoff."

Section I. GENERAL

255. GENERAL. **a.** The drill and exercises described in this chapter are intended to develop an efficient method for the tactical handling and control of small units in battle. The formations are designed specifically for the rifle squad and

the rifle platoon (T/O & E 7-17) ; however, they may be adapted to any type unit. When operating as an element of a platoon, the squad employs the principles described herein to accomplish assigned missions in the same manner as when operating alone. Interpretation and adaptation should be based on the fundamental principle that all ground combat units, including the squad, employ security, base of fire, and maneuver. Combat training is divided into combat drill and combat exercises.

b. Combat drill comprises the preliminary instruction necessary to teach the squad and platoon basic formations, movements, and control.

c. Combat exercises are conducted in the field for the primary purpose of teaching the squad and platoon to adapt the formations and movements previously learned in combat drill to varied terrain. Prior to instruction in combat exercises, the soldier should be taught to be aggressive, to fire, to lie down, to crawl, and to make the best use of ground and cover. (See FM 21-75, 23-5, 23-15, 23-25, and 23-30.) It includes training in simple tactical maneuvers of the squad and platoon in offensive and defensive action, withdrawal, reorganization, and consolidation of objectives captured.

Section II. COMBAT DRILL: RIFLE SQUAD

256. GENERAL. The following general rules are prescribed:

a. Instruction should be conducted at attention, stressing discipline, and precision.

b. Initial training is conducted at a walk, on open terrain, such as a parade ground, at reduced distances. As soon as individuals understand the formations, the training is speeded up progressively until it is being done at a run.

c. For drill purposes, the normal interval and distance between men is approximately 5 paces; between teams, approximately 10 paces. This interval and distance may be varied.

d. In this phase of instruction, the squad leader will habitually give oral commands accompanied by appropriate arm-and-hand signals. (See ch. 13.)

e. Movements, halts, and manual of arms are executed on oral command of the squad leader.

f. Duties should be rotated frequently in order to promote interest and teach all individuals the entire drill.

g. In executing any movement, the rifle or automatic rifle is carried at port arms. When halted, individuals come to order arms and remain at attention.

h. During all drills, the squad leader places himself where he can best exercise control.

i. Drills are conducted in silence except for the commands of leaders.

257. COMPOSITION. The rifle squad is composed of the squad leader, No. 1; assistant squad leader, No. 12; and three teams as follows:

a. ABLE (scouts), composed of No. 2 (team leader) and No. 3.

b. BAKER (base of fire), composed of No. 4 (team leader) and Nos. 5 and 6.

c. CHARLIE (maneuvering element), composed of No. 7 (team leader) and Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11.

d. Succession of command within the squad and within each team will be designated in advance. When deployed for combat, the base of fire is normally commanded by the assistant squad leader, No. 12, and the maneuver element by the squad leader, No. 1.

258. FORMATION. a. Being in any formation, the rifle squad is trained to assume the following formations by oral command and arm-and-hand signals:

(1) Squad column. (See fig. 66.)

(2) As skirmishers, right (left). (See fig. 67.)

b. To deploy the squad in any combat drill formation, the ABLE team moves forward 10 paces, and halts. The other teams move to their relative positions in the formation.

c. To form squad column, the squad leader commands: 1. SQUAD COLUMN, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH individuals form teams and assume the formation shown in figure 66.

d. To form as skirmishers, the squad leader commands: 1. AS SKIRMISHES, RIGHT, 2 MARCH. At the command MARCH individuals form teams and assume the formation shown in figure 67. To form as skirmishers with the CHARLIE team on the left, the commands are: 1. AS SKIRMISHERS, LEFT, 2. MARCH.



Figure 66. Squad column.



Figure 67. Squad as skirmishers, right.

259. MOVEMENT. After the squad has been trained to assume formations promptly, training in movement is initiated. The squad is trained to move in any direction and to change from one deployed formation to another upon command and signal of the squad leader. Training progresses until a dispersed and disorganized squad is able to assume a combat formation promptly upon a command or signal indicating the direction of the enemy and the desired formation.

a. Being in any formation at a halt, to move the squad forward, the squad leader gives the command: 1. FORWARD, 2. MARCH and signals: FORWARD. At the command MARCH the squad

moves forward, basing its rate and direction of movement upon that of the ABLE team to maintain the squad formation.

b. Being in any formation, to change direction and/or formation, the squad leader gives the command and signal for the new direction (formation). At the command of execution, the ABLE team moves to its new position. The remainder of the squad forms on the ABLE team as a base. (See figs. 68 and 69.)

c. To halt the squad, the squad leader commands and signals: HALT or DOWN.

(1) At the command HALT, the squad halts.

(2) At the command DOWN, members of the squad assume firing positions.

d. To assemble the deployed squad, the squad leader commands and signals: ASSEMBLE and moves to the point where he desires the squad to form. The squad assembles at a run in rear of the squad leader, forming in squad column. (See fig. 66.)

260. OBSERVATION AND CONTROL. The squad is responsible for observation to the front, to the flanks, and to the rear at all times.

a. When halted or in firing positions, individuals face and observe as indicated in figures 66 and 67.

b. The squad being at *as skirmishers*, left, numbers 11 and 6 observe to their respective flanks; numbers 10 and 5 observe to the rear. Relative positions of individuals in the teams remain unchanged.

c. When the squad is in motion, the responsibility for frequent observation by individuals within their assigned sector is the same as when firing or at a halt.

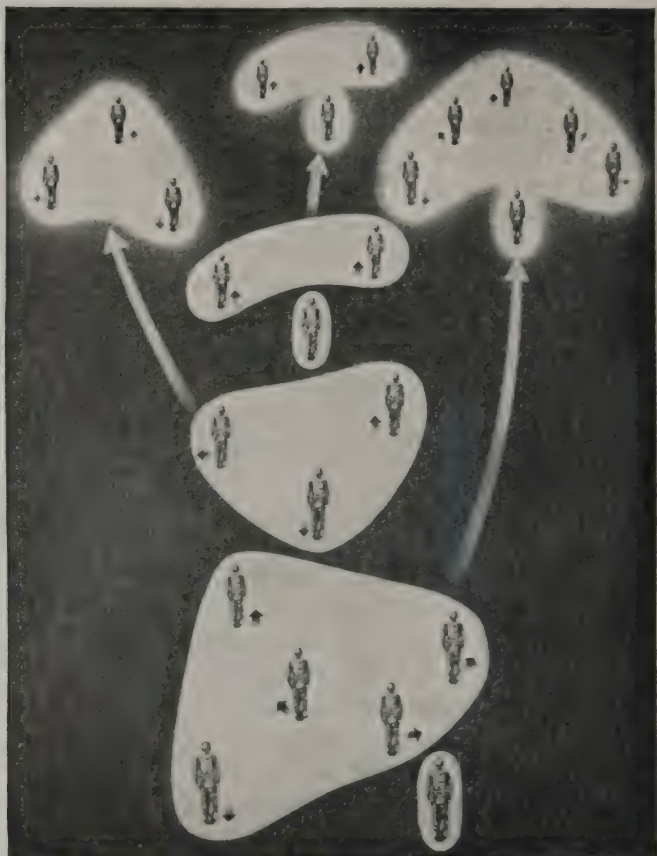


Figure 68. Squad column to as skirmishers, right.

d. Team leaders observe and control their respective teams, and maintain visual contact with the squad leader.

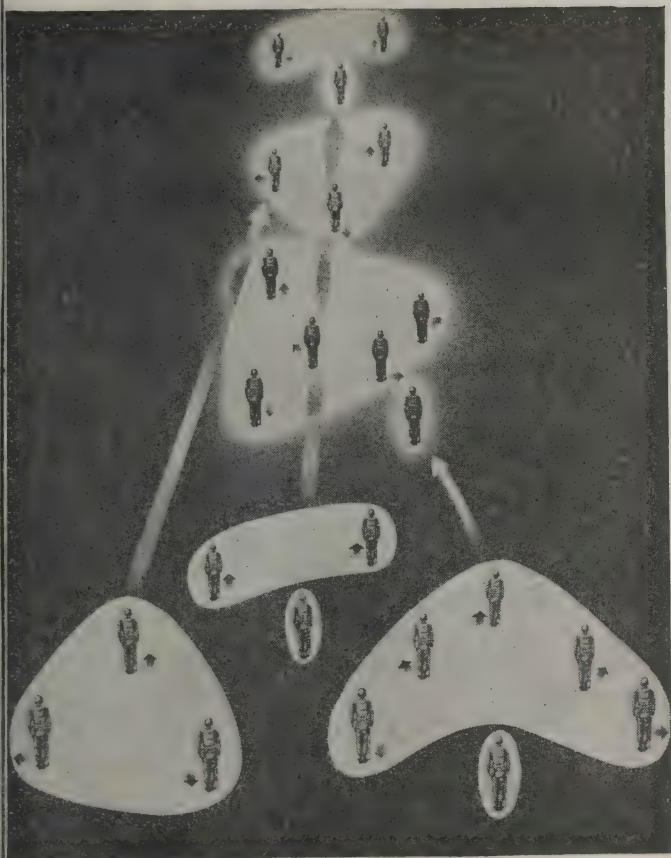


Figure 69. As skirmishers, right, to squad column.

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Section III. COMBAT DRILL: RIFLE PLATOON

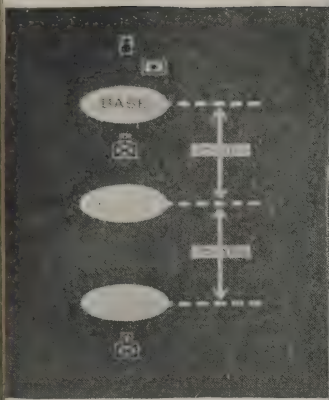
261. GENERAL. The rules for platoon combat drill are, in general, the same as for squad combat drill. The platoon deploys with sufficient interval and/or distance between squads to permit maneuver. The normal interval and distance between squads is about 75 yards. This interval and distance may be varied. The arm-and-hand signal PLATOON need not precede arm-and-hand signals for the platoon, it being assumed that signals given by the platoon leader are intended for the platoon unless preceded by the signal SQUAD. As with the squad, oral commands, accompanied by appropriate arm-and-hand signals, will be employed in this phase of instruction.

262. COMPOSITION. a. For combat drill, rifle squads within the rifle platoon are referred to by their numerical designation: 1st squad, 2d squad, 3d squad.

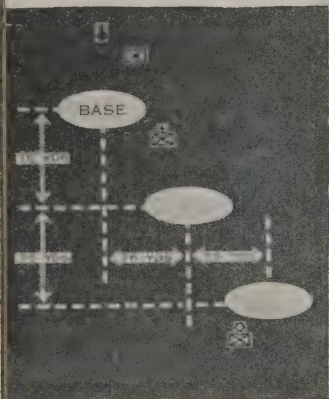
b. Succession of command within the rifle platoon is normally the platoon leader, the platoon sergeant, the platoon guide, and squad leaders in the order designated by the platoon leader.

263. FORMATIONS. a. Being in any formation, the rifle platoon is trained to assume the following basic formations:

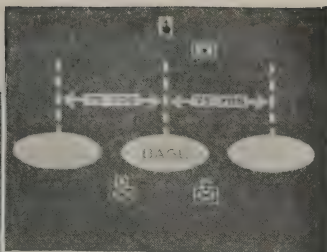
- (1) Platoon column. (See fig. 70① and ②.)
- (2) Platoon line. (See fig. 70③.)
- (3) Platoon vee. (See fig. 70④.)
- (4) Platoon wedge. (See fig. 70⑤.)
- (5) Antiaircraft formation. (See fig. 71.)



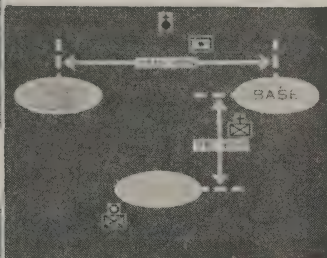
① COLUMN.



② COLUMN, ECHELON RIGHT.



③ LINE



④ VEE.

⑤ WEDGE.

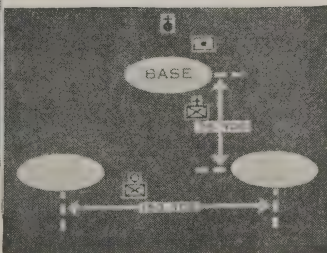


Figure 70① to ⑤. Platoon formations.

b. Unless otherwise designated by the platoon leader the leading or right-leading squad is always the base squad except that when three squads are abreast, the center squad becomes the base squad. Within each platoon formation, squads base their position and regulate their direction and rate of advance on the base squad.

c. Being in march column (fig. 36) to deploy the platoon into any combat drill formation, the base squad of the march formation moves at a run and deploys as the base squad of the deployed formation. The other squads move at a run to their positions in the formation.

d. To form platoon column, the platoon leader commands and signals: 1. PLATOON COLUMN, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the platoon forms as shown in figure 70①. This formation may be varied as drill progresses by giving the commands and signals: 1. PLATOON COLUMN, ECHELON RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MARCH. (See fig. 70②.)

e. To form platoon line, the platoon leader commands and signals: 1. PLATOON LINE, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the platoon forms as shown in figure 70③.

f. To form platoon vee, the platoon leader commands and signals: 1. PLATOON VEE, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the platoon forms as shown in figure 70④.

g. To form platoon wedge, the platoon commander commands and signals: 1. PLATOON WEDGE, 2. MARCH. At the command MARCH, the platoon forms as shown in figure 70⑤.

h. The antiaircraft formation is adopted from march formation at the announcement or signal
PLANE(S) FRONT (RIGHT, LEFT, REAR).
(See par. 288.)

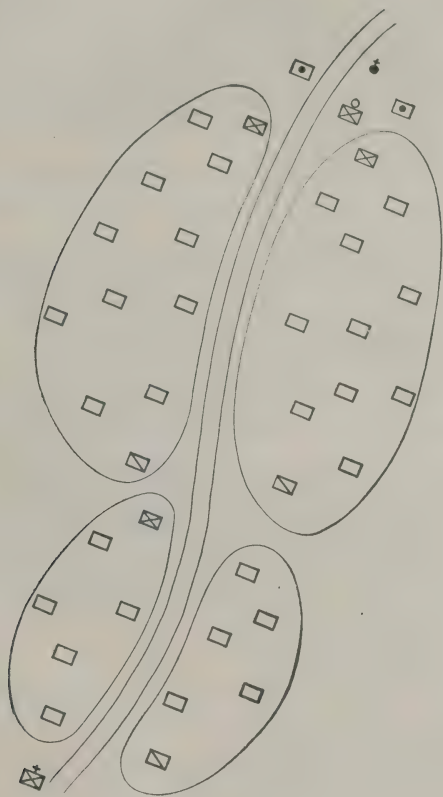


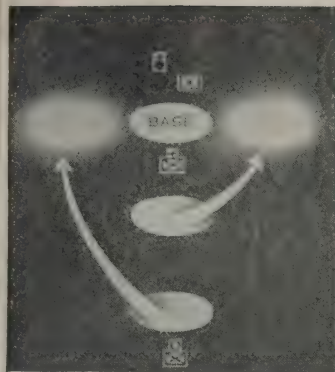
Figure 71. Antiaircraft formation, platoon.

(1) Being in column of twos (the usual march formation on roads), the right column deploys to the right at top speed and the left column similarly deploys to the left (see fig. 71). Upon halting, men assume the antiaircraft firing position, facing the approaching planes, and prepare to fire on order of the platoon leader.

(2) From column of threes the same method is used by the right and left squads. Even numbered men of the center squad deploy to the right and odd numbered men to the left.

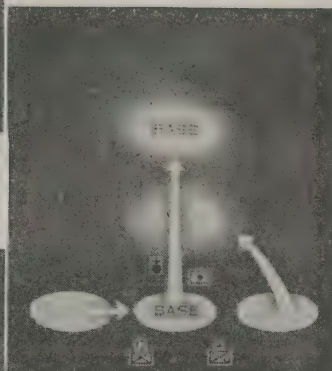
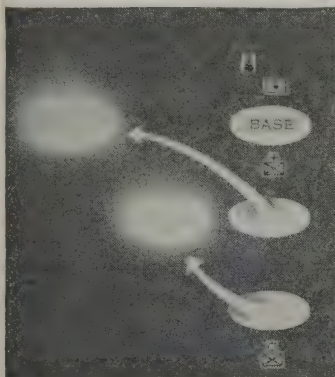
(3) Being deployed to meet an air attack, squad columns may be formed and the march continued off the road, if desired.

264. MOVEMENT. After the platoon has been trained to assume the basic formations promptly on command, it is trained to move and change from one deployed formation to another. (See fig. 72^① through ^⑫.) The rules for moving and halting the platoon are, in general, the same as for the squad. (See par. 259.) In changing from one deployed formation to another, the base squad sometimes changes in order to conform to the rule set forth in paragraph 263b. This change takes place upon completion of the movement. For instance, in changing from platoon wedge to platoon vee, the leading squad remains the base squad until the vee formation is completed. (See fig. 72^⑫.) The right leading squad then becomes the base squad.



① COLUMN TO LINE

② LINE TO COLUMN.



③ COLUMN TO VEE

④ VEE TO COLUMN.

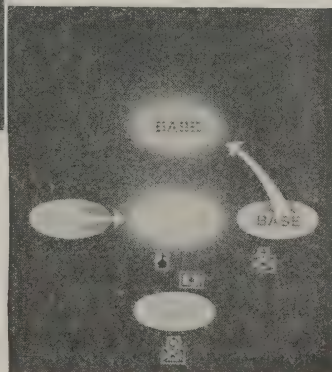


Figure 72. Changing platoon formations.



⑤ COLUMN TO WEDGE.

⑥ WEDGE TO COLUMN.



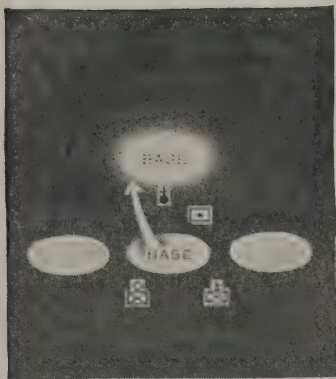
⑦ LINE TO VEE.

⑧ VEE TO LINE

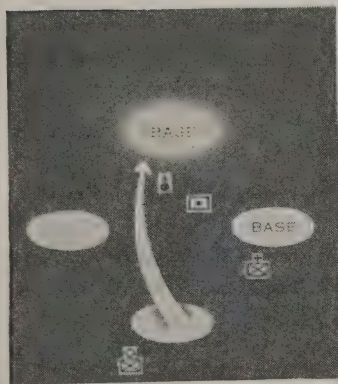


Figure 72. Changing platoon formations—Continued.

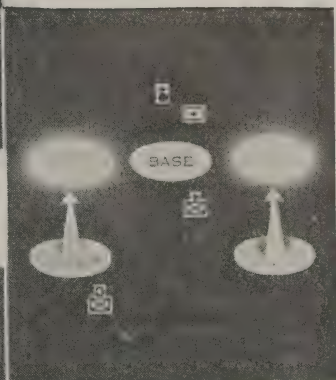
⑨ LINE TO WEDGE



⑩ WEDGE TO LINE



⑫ WEDGE TO VEE



⑪ VEE TO WEDGE

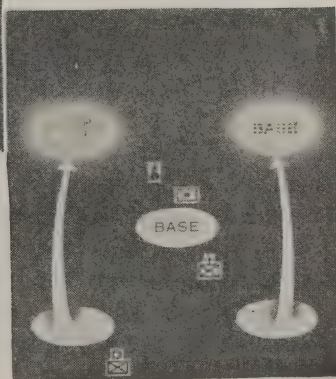


Figure 72. Changing platoon formations—Continued.

265. OBSERVATION AND CONTROL. a. The responsibility of each squad within the platoon for observation to the front, flanks, and rear remains unchanged in platoon combat drill. (See par. 260.)

b. Squad leaders observe and control their respective squads and maintain visual contact with the platoon leader.

c. The platoon leader places himself in such a position as best to control the platoon.

d. The platoon sergeant assists the platoon leader in the control of the platoon and assumes command in his absence. He takes position where he can best perform these duties.

e. The platoon guide normally is to the rear of the platoon, and assists in control.

f. One messenger accompanies the platoon leader. The other should be available for use by the company commander.

Section IV. COMBAT EXERCISES: RIFLE SQUAD

266. GENERAL. After individuals and units have learned the formations and movements of combat drill, they begin training in combat exercises.

267. CONDUCT OF INSTRUCTION. In general, instruction is conducted in the same manner as in combat drill, with the following exceptions:

a. Instruction is conducted at ease, stressing aggressiveness and realism.

b. Owing to the wide area covered by a squad, the squad leader will have to depend largely upon signals, instead of voice, in giving commands.

c. The squad leader prescribes the initial formation of the unit. Thereafter team leaders may vary the formation of their own teams in order to make the best use of ground, cover, and concealment.

d. Fixed distances and intervals are not prescribed. Troops are taught to vary distances between individuals and units depending on visibility and ease of control. Straight lines are avoided.

e. An enemy position or direction is indicated by the unit leader before the signal COMMENCE FIRING and before ordering a maneuver or an assault. The enemy position may be represented by flags, firing of blank cartridges or other noise-making devices. The use of well-trained personnel to represent the enemy adds realism to the exercises.

f. For duties of individuals in observation and control, see paragraph 260.

268. ADVANCED TRAINING. During advanced training, movements are practiced at night, as well as in thick woods, and supporting weapons are employed with the platoon.

269. FUNCTIONS OF TEAMS. a. The ABLE team, directed by the squad leader, usually moves in advance of the squad when approaching the enemy. It *finds* the enemy and points out his position to the squad leader. After the fire fight begins, the squad leader employs the scouts wherever they can best assist the advance of the squad. He may attach them to BAKER or to CHARLIE for this purpose.

b. The BAKER team maneuvers forward with the rest of the squad in the attack until it can occupy a suitable firing position. On orders of the squad leader it then usually remains in position as a base of fire to *fix* the enemy in place and cover the riflemen as they advance and make the assault. If its fire becomes masked by advancing riflemen, it promptly moves forward to a new firing position.

c. The CHARLIE team is the maneuvering element of the squad.

270. DUTIES OF SQUAD LEADER AND ASSISTANT SQUAD LEADER. a. The squad leader commands the squad.

(1) When approaching the enemy, he directs the advance of the squad and changes its formation in accordance with the situation so as to have the greatest amount of protection from enemy observation and fire. He personally directs the movement of the ABLE team.

(2) As soon as the action of the scouts has located the enemy position, he makes a hasty visual reconnaissance and estimate of the situation to determine—

(a) The best route of approach to the enemy position.

(b) The most favorable position from which a coordinated attack can be launched.

(c) The location from which BAKER can best support the maneuver and attack by fire.

(3) By commands or signals he then directs BAKER to the selected location. He then directs CHARLIE to its attack position, covered by the

base of fire. When all men are in position, the squad leader launches the coordinated attack. He usually places himself where he can best control CHARLIE. He controls the fire of the squad and does not enter personally into the fire fight except in an emergency.

(4) When a position has been captured, he reorganizes the squad to continue the attack, or supervises the establishment of a hasty defense of the squad area of responsibility.

b. The assistant squad leader usually commands BAKER during the fire fight and is second-in-command of the squad. During the approach, he usually moves at the rear of the squad to prevent straggling. When a position has been captured he supervises the placing of BAKER to cover the reorganization or in establishing the hasty defense of the area as directed by the squad leader.

271. MOVEMENT. a. General. Squad combat exercises are begun by teaching individuals and groups the methods of moving while under fire or when close to the enemy. The squad may move as a unit, by teams, or by individuals. The rate of movement may be by rushes, by walking, or by crawling.

b. Movement as a unit. Being in any formation, to move the entire squad, the squad leader commands or signals: 1. PREPARE TO MOVE, 2. FOLLOW ME.

(1) At PREPARE TO MOVE, all members of the squad get ready to move promptly and watch the squad leader for further signals.

(2) At FOLLOW ME, they move at the same rate and in the same direction as the squad leader and, unless otherwise directed, maintain their same relative formation.

(3) The squad executes HALT or DOWN on command or signal of the squad leader or by following his example.

c. Movement by teams. (1) Being in any formation, the squad leader may move one or more teams by—

(a) Designating the team or teams to move and the order in which they are to move.

(b) Designating the distance and direction they are to move.

(c) Designating the rate of movement.

(2) Team leaders then move their teams in accordance with the squad leader's orders. To move the team as a unit, the team leader commands or signals: 1. PREPARE TO MOVE, 2. FOLLOW ME. The team executes this movement in the same manner as the squad.

d. Movement by individuals or small groups.

(1) Whenever the team leader is ordered to move his team, it is usually his responsibility to decide whether to move the team as a unit, by twos or threes, or by individuals. Being in any formation, he may move individuals or small groups by designating:

(a) The individuals or groups to move.

(b) The distance and direction they are to move.

(c) The rate of movement.

(2) If moving by rushes, men execute each rush on command of the team leader.

272. FIRE AND MANEUVER. a. General. When the squad has learned how to move when under fire or when close to the enemy, it is taught to combine fire with maneuver. Whenever it is exposed to simulated small-arms fire, all movement must be covered by fire. Each group or individual in movement is covered by the fire of the remainder of the squad. If targets cannot be seen, individuals direct their fire at the most likely places of concealment. During combat exercises, firing is simulated.

b. Target designation. Leaders may designate targets by voice. When this is not practicable, they are designated by signaling the range and pointing in the direction of the target.

c. Fire control. (1) To open fire, the squad or team leader first designates the target by the most convenient method, and signals: **COMMENCE FIRING**. All men set their sights at the designated range and fire at the designated target or at its locality.

(2) To increase or decrease the rate of fire, the squad or team leader signals: **FIRE FASTER (SLOWER)**. When part of the squad is advancing exposed to enemy observation and fire, the remaining men automatically increase their rate of fire.

d. Fire during movement. Unless otherwise directed, individuals or groups ordered to move during firing suspend firing at **PREPARE TO MOVE** or other preparatory signal for movement. As soon as the move is completed, they resume firing immediately without further orders.

e. Assault fire. Assault fire is fire delivered by individuals while advancing at a walk or run. At a walk, rifles are usually fired from the shoulder; at a run, from the hip. Being in any formation, to move the squad or team forward employing assault fire, the squad or team leader signals: 1. ASSAULT FIRE, 2. FOLLOW ME. At ASSAULT FIRE, individuals prepare to move forward, fix bayonets if they are not already fixed, and watch the leader for further signals. At FOLLOW ME, all members of the squad or team move forward, regulating their movements and actions on the leader.

273. ATTACK. a. General. After the squad has learned the methods of fire and maneuver, it is given instructions in the attack. When attacking, the squad leader moves the squad toward the enemy by fire and maneuver, or by stealth if a covered route is available. The squad leader launches a coordinated attack when the enemy position has been located and the squad is in position to engage it by fire at close range or at such other time as may be directed by the platoon leader. The squad may attack frontally, employing all three teams in the same direction, or it may envelop the right or left flank of the enemy position with one or more teams. Usually CHARLIE is the maneuvering element, and BAKER provides the base of fire, ABLE being attached to either BAKER or CHARLIE.

b. Attack orders. Attack orders may be given by signal. They indicate the composition and location of the base of fire, for example, 1. BAKER, 2. THERE (pointing to location), and the direction

of the attack, for example, FORWARD or ENVELOP RIGHT (LEFT). The maneuvering element is composed of all members of the squad who have not been designated as a part of the base of fire. The maneuvering element moves in the direction indicated in the attack order. The squad leader will usually be in a position where he can control this element. Frequently, he will lead it personally. The following are examples of attack orders:

(1) *Frontal attack*. 1. BAKER (BAKER AND ABLE), 2. THERE (pointing), 3. FORWARD.

(2) *Envelopment*. 1. BAKER (BAKER AND ABLE), 2. THERE, 3. ENVELOP RIGHT.

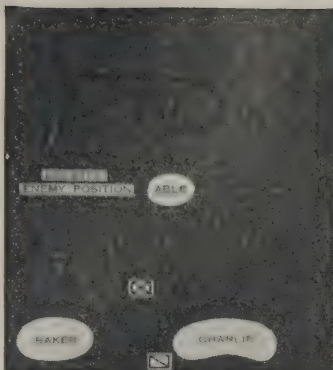
c. Conduct of attack. (1) *Frontal attack*. At THERE, the designated team(s) moves to the indicated location and establishes a base of fire. As soon as the base of fire is established, the maneuvering element moves forward in the attack. The base of fire remains in position until its fire is masked, at which time it advances to a new position.

(2) *Envelopment*. At THERE, the designated team(s) establishes a base of fire as for a frontal attack. Fire is automatically shifted to the right or left as the attack progresses in order not to endanger the attacking riflemen. As soon as the base of fire is established, the maneuvering element selects its own route, or follows the squad leader, to a position from which it can attack the flank of the enemy position. The squad leader may designate in his order a time or signal for launch-

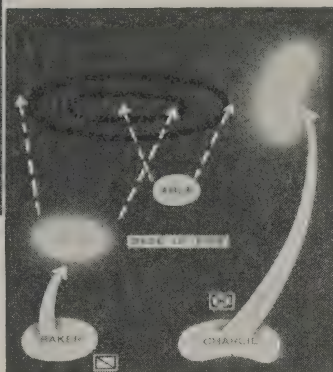
ing the attack. Usually, it is launched when the enveloping team is in position and signals by opening fire that it is moving in on the enemy (See fig. 73.)

(3) *Assault.* The assault, the final phase of the attack, is nothing more than an increase in the fire and movement to permit all or part of the attacking troops to close with the enemy. The manner of movement in the assault—assault fire, team rushes, or individual rushes—depends entirely upon the volume and effectiveness of enemy small-arms fire, which should be realistically represented. During the assault, all available fire power within the squad must be employed, rifles and automatic rifles being fired at rapid rates, and hand grenades being used whenever practicable. As soon as the objective is assaulted and the fire of the base of fire has been masked, the team forming the base of fire displaces forward to assist the remainder of the squad in establishing a hasty defense, or in continuing the attack.

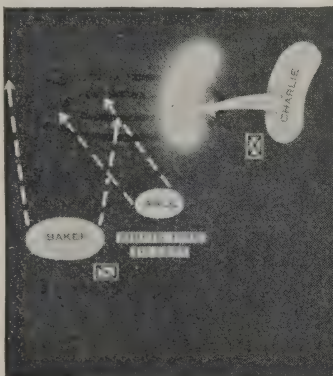
274. HASTY DEFENSE. *a.* After capturing an objective the squad continues the attack or establishes a hasty defense to hold the objective against enemy counterattack. If the squad is acting alone, the area to be defended will be selected by the squad leader, and teams will be disposed and plans made to provide all-around defense of the area. If the squad is operating as part of a rifle platoon, the squad will move to the area designated by the platoon leader, and teams will be disposed to defend the sector assigned to the squad.



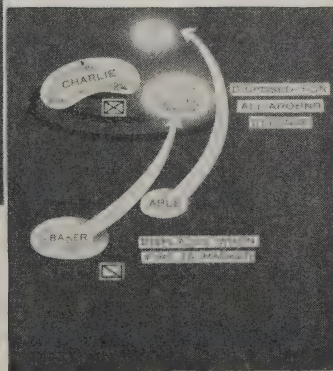
① ADVANCING IN THE ATTACK.



② IN POSITION FOR ATTACK.



③ ATTACK AND ASSAULT.



④ IMMEDIATE DEFENSE.

Figure 73. Envelop right, squad.

b. To establish a hasty defense, the squad leader commands or signals: 1. ABLE, 2. THERE, 3. BAKER, 4. THERE, 5. CHARLIE, 6. THERE. At the signal 1. ABLE, 2. THERE, the ABLE team moves in the direction indicated by the squad leader a sufficient distance to provide security for the remainder of the squad. BAKER, in the meantime, should have come up without command, and occupied a temporary position until further directed by the squad leader. At the signals 3. BAKER, 4. THERE, 5. CHARLIE, 6. THERE; BAKER and CHARLIE move to the areas indicated and under supervision of team leaders select exact firing positions for each individual. Unless otherwise ordered, individuals dig foxholes.

275. REORGANIZATION. Reorganization, that is, replacement of key individuals who become casualties, and redistribution of personnel, ammunition, and weapons, is an automatic procedure which takes place during all phases of combat. Instruction in reorganization will be accomplished during combat exercises by simulating casualties and expenditure of ammunition.

276. WITHDRAWAL. Fire and maneuver in the squad are used to the same extent during the withdrawal as during the conduct of an attack. The guiding principle in withdrawal technique is first to disengage the least involved of the ABLE, BAKER, CHARLIE teams, using this element to establish a base of fire to cover the withdrawal of the others. Rearward displacement is accomplished by fire and maneuver until the action has

been broken off. For further discussion of the principles and technique of withdrawal, see FM 7-10 and 7-20.

Section V. COMBAT EXERCISES: RIFLE PLATOON

277. GENERAL. The tactical principles and sequence of instruction for platoon combat exercises are, in general, the same as for the squad. One or two squads may be used as the base of fire with the remainder forming the maneuvering element.

278. CONDUCT OF INSTRUCTION. For conduct of instruction, see paragraph 267.

279. DUTIES OF PLATOON LEADER AND PLATOON SERGEANT. The duties of the platoon leader and platoon sergeant correspond, on a higher level, with those of the squad leader and assistant squad leader, except that the platoon sergeant does not normally command a specific element as does the assistant squad leader in the case of the BAKER team.

280. SECURITY. Whenever the front or flanks of the platoon are exposed, the platoon leader sends out security elements to protect the platoon from surprise. The security elements may be the scouts of one or more squads, or a patrol. Security elements watch the platoon leader or the leader of the nearest squad for signals.

281. ATTACK. a. General. The rifle platoon attacks in the same manner as the squad. The platoon advances toward the enemy by fire and maneuver, or by stealth, until in position to make a coordinated attack. It may attack frontally, employing all three squads in the same direction, or it may envelop the right (left) flank of the enemy position with one or more squads.

b. Attack orders. The platoon leader orders or signals the composition and location of the base of fire, for example, 1. FIRST (SECOND, THIRD) SQUAD, 2. THERE (pointing to location), and the direction of attack, for example, FORWARD or ENVELOP RIGHT (LEFT). The maneuvering element is composed of the squads which have not been designated as a part of the base of fire. The maneuvering element moves in the direction indicated in the attack order. The platoon leader will usually take a position where he can control this element. Frequently, he will lead it personally. At any time during the attack, the platoon leader may, by signal, change the designation of the base of fire and the maneuvering element if the change offers a better chance of success. The following are examples of attack orders:

(1) *Frontal attack.* 1. FIRST AND SECOND SQUADS, 2 THERE (pointing), 3. FORWARD.

(2) *Envelopment.* 1. FIRST SQUAD, 2. THERE (pointing), 3. ENVELOP RIGHT.

c. Conduct of attack. (1) *Frontal attack.* At THERE, the designated squad(s) moves to the indicated location and establishes a base of fire.

As soon as the base of fire is established, the squad(s) designated as the maneuvering element move forward in the attack. The base of fire moves forward when its fire is masked.

(2) *Envelopment.* At THERE, the designated squad(s) establishes a base of fire at the place indicated. As soon as the base of fire is established, the squad(s) designated as the maneuvering element, under the command of the platoon leader, platoon sergeant, or platoon guide, move to a position from which they can attack the flank of the enemy. The platoon leader may designate in his order a time or signal for launching the coordinated attack. Usually it is launched when the enveloping force is in position and signals by opening fire that it is moving in on the enemy. As the attack of the maneuvering element progresses, the base of fire shifts its fire to the right or left so as not to endanger attacking riflemen, and advances when its fire is masked. (See fig. 74.)

(3) *Assault.* The manner of making the assault, as with the squad, depends upon the volume and effectiveness of enemy small-arms fire. Assault fire, if used, is begun on signals of the platoon leader.

Note. In combat, the assault may be started without signal of the platoon leader, in which case all men and units in the vicinity cooperate wholeheartedly.

As soon as the objective is assaulted and the fire of the base of fire has been masked, the squad(s) forming the base of fire displaces forward to assist the remainder of the platoon in establishing a hasty defense, or in continuing the attack.

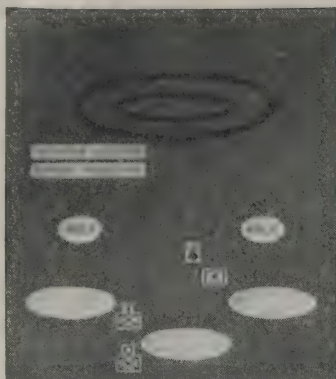
282. HASTY DEFENSE. The rifle platoon, having captured an objective, continues the attack or establishes a hasty defense to hold the objective against enemy counterattack. Hasty defense must, at least initially, be of such a nature as to provide immediate all-around security for the platoon. Squads proceed to their assigned sectors and prepare them for defense. The platoon leader, assisted by the platoon sergeant and platoon guide, makes necessary changes.

283. REORGANIZATION. Reorganization of the platoon is similar to that described for the squad in paragraph 275.

284. WITHDRAWAL. a. General. When forced to execute a withdrawal, the rifle platoon does so by stealth, and unobserved by the enemy, if possible. Sometimes, however, it must withdraw under enemy observation or fire. When this is the case, a portion of the platoon covers the withdrawal of the rest. When the latter element has established itself in its new position, it in turn covers the withdrawal of the first. In combat exercises, two methods are used.

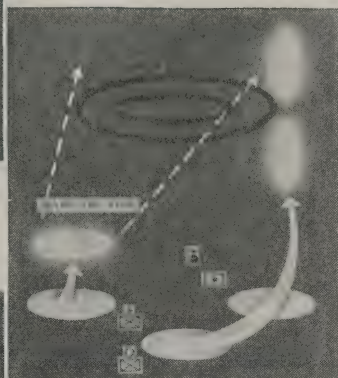
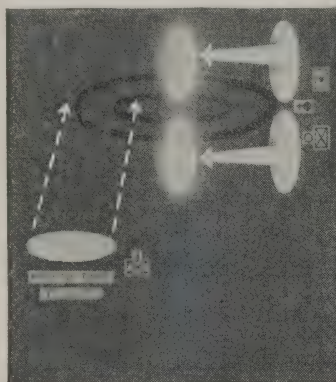
b. First method. (1) The platoon being in any combat formation, the platoon leader signals to the first (second, third) squad, **PREPARE TO MOVE**. He instructs the platoon sergeant to have the other squads follow in turn.

(2) The platoon leader then signals the first squad, **FOLLOW ME**, and leads it to the new posi-



① ADVANCING IN THE ATTACK.

② IN POSITION FOR ATTACK.



③ ATTACK AND ASSAULT.

④ IMMEDIATE DEFENSE.

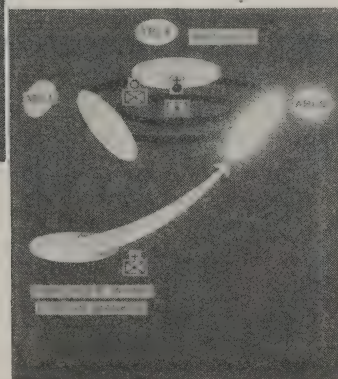


Figure 74. Envelop right, platoon.

tion. The second and third squads fire on the enemy until the first squad has established a base of fire to cover their withdrawal.

(3) At the proper time (usually when the first squad opens fire from the new position), the platoon sergeant orders the second squad to withdraw under cover of the fire of the first and third squads. The platoon sergeant remains with the third squad. When the second squad has opened fire from the rear position, the platoon sergeant leads the third squad to the rear, care being taken not to mask the fire of squads on the new position.

(4) When fire from the new position is not opened by the first squad, the platoon sergeant is signaled to withdraw the second and third squads. A flare or other suitable signal is used.

c. Alternate method. (1) The platoon being in any combat formation, the platoon leader signals to all squads, 1. ABLE AND CHARLIE, 2 PREPARE TO MOVE. The platoon leader then signals, 3. FOLLOW ME, and leads the squads (less BAKER teams) to the new position.

(2) The BAKER teams, under the platoon sergeant, remain in position and cover by fire the withdrawal of the remainder of the platoon. The platoon leader establishes a base of fire to cover the withdrawal of the BAKER teams. When the new base of fire is established, the BAKER teams withdraw as described in the first method above.

CHAPTER 13

SIGNALS

Section I. GENERAL

285. PURPOSE. Signals are used for transmitting essential commands and warnings under conditions rendering verbal commands or warnings inadequate.

286. KINDS. The kinds of signals ordinarily used are sound and visual. Touch signals may also be used, as in tanks, or during night operations.

a. Sound signals include signals by bugles, whistles, sirens, vehicle horns, or other sound devices such as fire alarms, gas alarms (FM 21-40), or the firing of weapons. Special sound signals may be used on night patrols as prescribed by the patrol leader or higher authority. (See FM 21-75.)

b. Visual signals include signals made by using the arms and hands, flags, lights, panels, and pyrotechnics. Pyrotechnic signals are usually prescribed in field orders. Tanks may use flag signals. (See FM 17-5.) Military police use arm-and-hand and light signals to direct traffic. (See FM 19-5.) Motor vehicle operator's signals, and signals for use in motor marches or drill with vehicles, are published in TM 21-305. Additional signals may

be improvised and used appropriately. Visual signals, in the restricted sense used in this chapter, do not include semaphore flag codes, blinker light codes, and panel codes.

287. GENERAL RULES. a. Subordinate commanders repeat signals or give appropriate commands to their units whenever necessary to insure prompt and correct execution.

b. Unless the signal is preparatory, execution of the movement indicated commences as soon as the signal is completed and understood.

288. AIR OR TANK WARNING. The following signals will be used by observers of all arms and services in transmitting warning of the approach or presence of enemy aircraft, parachute troops, or mechanized vehicles:

a. Three long blasts of a whistle, vehicular horn, klaxon, or siren repeated several times; three equally spaced shots with rifle or pistol;* or three short bursts of fire from machine gun or other automatic weapon.

b. In daylight, the individual giving the signal points in the direction of the danger; at night, the signal will be supplemented by voice warning to indicate the direction of danger.

* Also alarm in case of fire. Sentinel fires three shots in rapid succession. (See FM 26-5.)

Section II. WHISTLE SIGNALS

289. GENERAL. Whistle signals will be confined to ATTENTION TO ORDERS, CEASE FIRING, and AIR OR TANK WARNING. Whistles will be sparingly used, and with due regard to the possibility that they may convey a warning to the enemy.

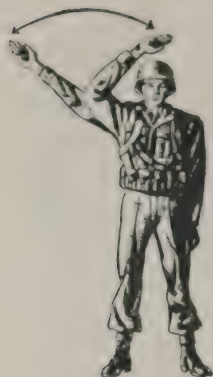
290. ATTENTION. Sound a short blast of the whistle. The signal is used to fix the attention of troops or of their commanders and leaders preparatory to giving commands, orders, or other signals.

291. CEASE FIRING. Sound a long blast of the whistle. This signal will be verified at once by an arm-and-hand signal or by other means.

292. AIR OR TANK WARNING. Three long blasts, repeated several times. (See par. 288.)

Section III. GENERAL ARM-AND-HAND SIGNALS

293. GENERAL. If a movement is to be executed by a particular subordinate unit or units of a command, a signal designating the unit or units will be given before the signal for the movement. Unless otherwise indicated, when giving the signal, face the unit or persons for whom the signal is intended.



① ATTENTION.



② READY?
REPORT WHEN READY:
I AM READY.
PREPARE TO MOVE.



③ FORWARD: TO THE
RIGHT (LEFT)
TO THE REAR



④ HALT.



⑤ DOWN, TAKE COVER.



⑥ DOUBLE TIME.
INCREASE SPEED.
RUSH.

Figure 75. Arm-and-hand signals.

294. ATTENTION. Move hand above head rapidly from side to side. (See fig. 75①.)

295. READY? REPORT WHEN READY: I AM READY: PREPARE TO MOVE. Extend the arm toward the leader or individual for whom the signal is intended, hand raised, fingers extended and joined, palm toward the leader. (See fig. 75②.)

296. FORWARD: TO THE RIGHT (LEFT): TO THE REAR. Face and move in the desired direction of march; at the same time extend the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front, and lower the arm and hand in the direction of movement until horizontal. (See Fig. 75③.)

297. HALT. Thrust the hand upward vertically to the full extent of the arm and hold it in that position until the signal is understood. (See fig. 75④.)

298. DOWN; TAKE COVER. Turn toward the unit or group and raise the hand, palm down, in front of the elbow, forearm horizontal; thrust the hand and forearm downward about 12 inches and return to original position. (See fig. 75⑤.)

299. DOUBLE TIME; INCREASE SPEED; RUSH. Carry the hand to the shoulder, fist closed; rapidly thrust the fist upward vertically to the full extent of the arm and back to the shoulder several times. (See fig. 75⑥.)

300. QUICK TIME; DECREASE SPEED; WALK (if already at a faster gait). Raise the elbow to a position above and to the right (left) of the shoulder and extend the forearm to the left (right), hand above the head, palm to the front. (See fig. 75⑦.)

301. CHANGE DIRECTION; SHIFT FIRE. Carry the hand that is on the side toward the new direction across the body to the opposite shoulder and, with the palm turned in the direction of shift, swing the forearm in a horizontal arc, extending the arm and hand to point in the new direction. (See fig. 75⑧.)

302. ACTION; ASSAULT FIRE. Thrust the fist several times in the direction toward which it is desired to go into action. (See fig. 75⑨.)

303. OUT OF ACTION. Strike the closed fist of one hand rapidly several times against the open palm of the other. (See fig. 75⑩.)

304. JOIN ME; FOLLOW ME. Point toward the person(s) desired, and beckon them to you. (See fig. 75⑪.)

305. COVER OUR ADVANCE. Repeatedly strike top of helmet with open hand. (See fig. 75⑫.)



7 QUICK TIME:
DECREASE SPEED:
WALK.

8 CHANGE DIRECTION:
SHIFT FIRE.

9 ACTION;
ASSAULT FIRE



10 OUT OF ACTION.

11 JOIN ME:
FOLLOW ME

12 COVER OUR
ADVANCE.

Figure 75. Arm-and-hand signals—Continued.

306. ABLE. Hold rifle horizontal in front of body, both arms fully extended. (See fig. 75¹³.)

307. BAKER. Hold rifle vertical in front of body, both arms fully extended, muzzle of rifle down. (See fig. 75¹⁴.)

308. CHARLIE. Hold rifle vertical in front of body, both arms fully extended, muzzle of rifle up. (See fig. 75¹⁵.)

309. SQUAD. Extend one arm toward the squad leader, palm of the hand down; distinctly move the hand up and down several times, holding the arm steady. (See fig. 75¹⁶.)

310. SECTION. Extend one arm toward the section leader, palm of the hand down, and describe large vertical circles. (See fig. 75¹⁷.)



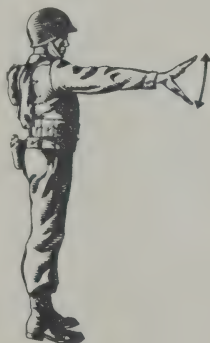
⑬ ABLE.



⑭ BAKER



⑮ CHARLIE.



⑯ SQUAD.



⑰ SECTION.

Figure 75. Arm-and-hand signals—Continued.

311. PLATOON. Extend both arms toward the leader(s) for whom the signal is intended and describe large vertical circles. (See fig. 75¹⁸.)

312. COLUMN. Extend arm horizontally straight to front, palm down; then drop it smartly to the side. (See fig. 75¹⁹.)

313. SKIRMISHERS; FORM LINE. Raise both arms laterally until horizontal, arms and hands extended, palms down. (See fig. 75²⁰.)

314. SKIRMISHERS RIGHT (LEFT). Raise both arms laterally until horizontal; swing arm, on side toward which CHARLIE team(s) is to move, upward until vertical and back immediately to the horizontal position; repeat movement several times; hold the other arm steadily in the horizontal position until signal is completed. (See fig. 75²¹.)



(18) PLATOON.



(19) COLUMN.



(20) SKIRMISHERS: FORM LINE.



(21) SKIRMISHERS (IN DIRECTION OF MOVING ARM).

Figure 75. Arm-and-hand signals—Continued.

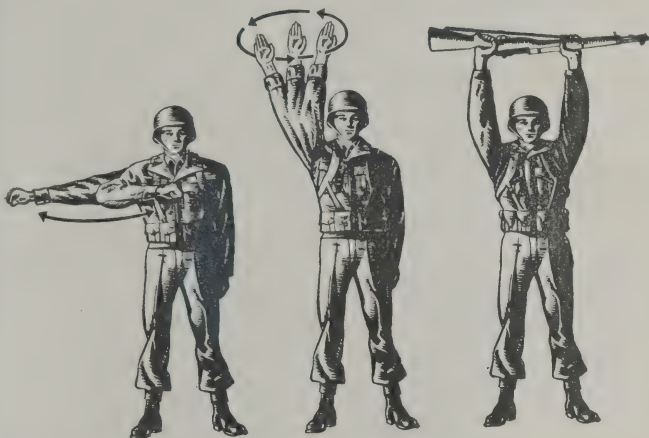
- 315. WEDGE.** Extend both arms downward and to the side at an angle of 45° below the horizontal. (See fig. 75²².)
- 316. VEE.** Extend both arms upward and to the side at an angle of 45° above the horizontal. (See fig. 75²³.)
- 317. ECHELON RIGHT (LEFT).** Extend the arm, on the side toward which the column is to be echeloned, upward to the side at an angle of 45° above the horizontal. (See fig. 75²⁴.)
- 318. ENVELOP RIGHT (LEFT):—SQUAD (TEAM) RIGHT (LEFT).** Face toward the enemy and raise the right (left) arm, fist closed; swing the arm to the front in a hooking fashion. Repeat motion until signal is understood. (See fig. 75²⁵.)
- 319. ASSEMBLE.** Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, fingers extended and joined, and describe large horizontal circles with the hand and arm. (See fig. 75²⁶.)
- 320. ENEMY IN SIGHT.** Hold the rifle horizontal above the head with the arms extended. (See fig. 75²⁷.)
- 321. RANGE OR BATTLE SIGHT.** Extended the arm fully toward the leader or men for whom the signal is intended, with the fist closed. This is the signal that the range is to be announced. If no other signal follows, it means that the setting will



(22) WEDGE.

(23) VEE.

(24) ECHELON (IN DIRECTION OF RAISED ARM).



(25) ENVELOP (IN DIRECTION OF MOVING ARM).

(26) ASSEMBLE.

(27) ENEMY IN SIGHT.

Figure 75. Arm-and-hand signals—Continued.

be battle sight. If a range other than battle sight is desired, open the fist, and expose one finger for each 100 yards of range. (See fig. 75²⁸.)

322. COMMENCE FIRING. Extend the arm and hand waist high in front of the body to their full extent, palm of the hand down; move them several times through a wide horizontal arc. (See fig. 75²⁹.)

323. CHANGE ELEVATION. Indicate the complete new range. (See par. 321.)

324. ELEVATE; DEPRESS. Extend one arm toward the gunner(s) concerned, with the palm of the hand toward the ground. Move the hand in a short upward (downward) movement by flexing it at the wrist, exposing one finger for each mil the gun is to be elevated (depressed). (See fig. 75³⁰.)

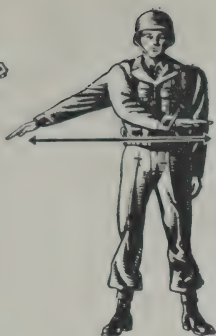
325. FIRE ONE ROUND. Face the gunner for whom the signal is intended, and extend one arm above the head. Cut the arm sharply downward. (See fig. 75³¹.)

326. FIRE FASTER. Execute rapidly the signal COMMENCE FIRING. For machine guns, the signal indicates a change to the next higher rate of fire.

327. FIRE SLOWER. Execute slowly the signal COMMENCE FIRING. For machine guns, the signal indicates a change to the next lower rate of fire.



(28) RANGE OR
BATTLE SIGHT.



(29) COMMENCE
FIRING.



(30) ELEVATE:
DEPRESS.



(31) FIRE ONE ROUND.



(32) CEASE FIRING.



(33) FIX BAYONETS.

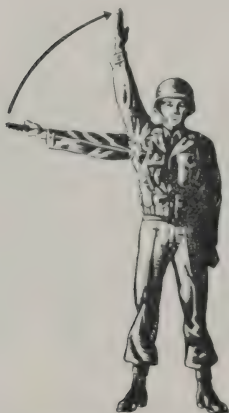
Figure 75. Arm-and-hand signals—Continued.

328. CEASE FIRING. Raise the hand in front of the forehead, palm to the front, and swing it and the forearm up and down several times in front of the face. (See fig. 75³².)

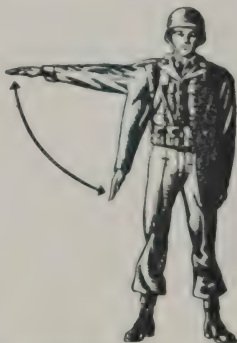
329. FIX BAYONETS. Simulate the movement of the right hand in removing a bayonet from its scabbard and fixing it on a rifle. (See fig. 75³³.)

330. MOUNT; LOAD TRUCKS; ON CARTS. Extend the arm horizontally to the side, palm up, and wave it upward several times. (See fig. 75³⁴.)

331. DISMOUNT; OFF CARTS; UNLOAD TRUCKS. Extend the arm horizontally to the side, palm down, and wave it downward several times. (See fig. 75³⁵.)



(34) MOUNT; LOAD TRUCKS;
ON CARTS.



(35) DISMOUNT; UNLOAD
TRUCKS; OFF CARTS.

Figure 75. Arm-and-hand signals—Continued.

APPENDIX

MANUAL OF THE SABER

1. GENERAL. **a.** For garrison service in time of peace, officers and warrant officers may be equipped with the officer's saber. The saber is not carried in the field.

b. When the wearer is dismounted, the scabbard is carried on the left side attached to the belt by the saber chain and hooked to the belt by means of the upper ring, guard of the saber to the rear.

c. When the wearer is mounted, the scabbard is carried in the saber carrier attached to the off side of the cantle of the saddle, guard of the saber to the rear.

d. Officers of a commander's staff draw and return saber with him.

e. The position of order saber is assumed by dismounted officers when in formation at attention, except as otherwise prescribed in **f**, **g**, **h**, and **i** below.

f. The position of carry saber is assumed—

(1) To give commands. .

(2) To change position at quick time.

(3) When officially addressing or when officially addressed by another officer, if saber is drawn.

(4) Preparatory to returning saber.

(5) At the preparatory command for and while marching in quick time.

g. The position of present saber is assumed—

(1) To salute with the saber.

(2) In executing present arms when the unit is presented to the colors, to any person, or when the *National Anthem (To the Color)* is played.

(3) In executing eyes right (left) when marching past a reviewing officer or stand, except that officers in the interior of a mass formation do not execute present saber.

h. The position of port saber is assumed when marching in double time.

i. The position of the saber at parade rest is assumed by dismounted officers whenever the unit executes parade rest.

j. Mounted officers do not execute order saber, port saber, or parade rest.

k. The manual of the saber is executed without command except for saber drill.

l. The saber may be carried in the scabbard while marching at ease or at route step.

2. DRAW SABER. a. The commands are: 1. DRAW, 2. SABER.

(1) At the command DRAW, unhook the saber with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb on the end of the hook, fingers lifting the upper ring. Grasp the scabbard with the left hand at the upper band and bring the hilt of the saber a little forward, guard down, blade inclined downward to the rear at an angle of 45° . Grasp the hilt in the right hand, press the left hand against the left thigh and draw the saber 6 inches from the scabbard.

(2) At the command **SABER**, draw the saber smartly, raising the arm to its full extent to the right front at an angle of 45° with the horizontal, edge down, in prolongation of the arm. Make a slight pause and bring the saber down to the position of carry saber. (See par. 3.) At the same time, hook up the scabbard with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb through the upper ring, fingers supporting it. Drop the left hand by the side. (See fig. 76①.)

b. When mounted, at the command **DRAW**, insert the hand through the saber knot, and execute the same movements as when dismounted, except that the left hand is not used. At the command **SABER**, execute the same movements as when dismounted, except that at carry saber, mounted, the right hand rests on the thigh.

c. Members of dismounted organizations engage the wrist in the saber knot only when publishing written orders, calling the roll, etc.

3. CARRY SABER. The saber is held vertically, the back of the blade against the point of the shoulder, edge to the front, arm nearly extended, elbow back, the grip clasped easily between the first and second fingers and the thumb, the third and fourth fingers back of the grip. (See fig. 76②.)

4. PRESENT SABER. a. The commands are: 1. **PRESENT**, 2 **SABER**.

(1) At the command **PRESENT**, raise and move the saber to the front, base of the hilt as high as and 3 inches in front of the chin, edge to the left, point 6 inches farther to the front than the hilt,

thumb extended on the left of the grip, all fingers grasping the grip.

(2) At the command SABER, lower the saber smartly until the point is in prolongation of the right foot and near the ground, edge to the left, hand by the side, thumb on the left of the grip, arm extended. If marching, the arms swing naturally. (See fig. 76^③.)

b. When mounted, execute at the same command and in the same manner as when dismounted, except that the point of the saber is lowered to the level and a little to the front and right of the stirrup. The right hand is slightly in rear of the thigh.

c. Present saber is executed when 6 paces from the person saluted or at the point of nearest approach if more than 6 paces. The second position is held until the person saluted has passed or the salute has been returned. In passing in review, salutes are rendered as prescribed in paragraph 207.

d. From present saber the position of carry is assumed in two counts in the cadence of quick time. The first count brings the saber to the order, the second count to the carry.

5. RETURN SABER. a. When practicable, return saber should be executed at the halt. The commands are: 1. RETURN, 2. SABER. At the command RETURN, carry the right hand opposite to, and 6 inches in front of, the left shoulder, saber vertical, edge to the left. At the same time unhook



①

DRAW SABER.



②

CARRY SABER.



③

PRESENT SABER.



Figure 76. Saber manual.

and lower the scabbard with the left hand and grasp it at the upper band. At the command **SABER**, drop the point to the rear by turning the right hand as shown in figure 76④, or in the most convenient manner as the design of the saber permits. Turn the head slightly to the left, fixing the eyes on the opening of the scabbard, raise the right hand sufficiently to insert the blade and return it. Turn the head to the front and drop the right hand by the side. Hook up the scabbard with the left hand and drop the left hand by the side.

b. When mounted, at the command **RETURN**, carry the hand to a position the height of and 6 inches in front of the right shoulder, the blade vertical, edge to the front, the grip grasped so that the pommel rests in the hollow of the hand. At the command **SABER**, turn the head and eyes toward the scabbard, raise the right hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, lower the blade, and replace the saber in the scabbard. Disengage the wrist from the saber knot and resume the position of attention.

6. ORDER SABER. The commands are: 1. **ORDER**, 2. **SABER**.

a. Being at carry saber, at the command **SABER**, drop the point of the saber directly to the front, point near the ground, edge down, thumb along the back of the grip.

b. Being at present saber, at the command **SABER**, bring the saber to the position of order by turning the hand to the left. (See fig. 76⑤.)



④ RETURN SABER.



⑤ ORDER SABER.



⑥ PARADE REST.



⑦ PORT SABER.

Figure 76. Saber manual—Continued.

7. PARADE REST. Being at order saber, the commands are: 1. PARADE, 2 REST. At the command REST, move the left foot 12 inches to the left of the right foot, keeping the legs straight, so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet. Place the left hand behind the body resting in the small of the back, palm to the rear. (See fig. 76④.) At the command ATTENTION, resume the position of attention.

8. PORT SABER. The commands are: 1. PORT, 2. SABER. At the command SABER, the saber is carried diagonally across the chest, edge to the front, right hand at the height of the waist and in front of the right hip, left hand steadying the scabbard. (See fig. 76⑤.)

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